SATURDAY NIGHT

APRIL 25, 1950

WINDSOR: BORDER— NOT BARRIER

See Page Eight

—© Kar

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS "ORIGINAL": *Ambassador Jean Désy. See page 12.*

10¢

What Foreigners Think of Canada · *H. E.* Jean Désy
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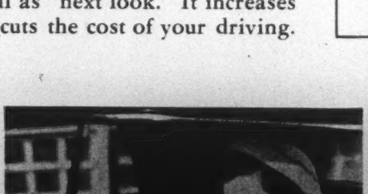

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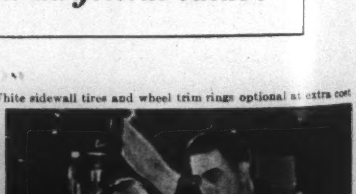

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COVER

ONE OF the "originals" of Canada's foreign service, Jean Désy can look back, at 56, to a 25-year career in diplomacy. The fact that most of this experience has been in Western Europe, stamping-ground of Canadian tourists, may have had much to do in prompting his article, on Page 12. "Madame Ambassador", an important personage in any embassy, is the former Corinne Boucher of Boucherville, near Montreal, where Désy taught on the Law Faculty of the University of Montreal. They have two children, Muriel, 14 and Jean, 11.
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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 29 Whole No. 2974

LETTERS

Windsor's Credit

GOOD for Windsor, Ont., in appointing colored lawyer James E. Watson as City Solicitor and good for SN in reporting the event and printing Watson's picture (SN March 21)! A nice antidote to the news that came out of Dresden, Ont., last year and which got a great newspaper play. . . . What with the international headaches that beset us these days, we sometimes forget vigilance concerning racial discrimination.

Winnipeg, Man. JOHN KILLINS

WINDSOR is in the limelight for questionable conditions these days. Certainly no one but a downright fascist would question the appointment of a colored lawyer as City Solicitor. I note also in your March 21 issue story that Windsor has had a colored member on the Board of Education, who has been chairman twice: that Dr. Roy Perry, colored, was elected with a huge majority. Windsor's batting average cannot be so bad when the people do not vote on racial or religious grounds.

Detroit, Mich. TY HASKELL

■ *For further on Windsor, see the feature article in this issue, Page 8.*

Needle-Weaving

SN FEB. 21 contains a short article "Wool in Square Holes" in which it is claimed that Mrs. Rorke "invented a new art of needle-weaving" which she then introduced to others in Vancouver.

I do not doubt at all that Mrs. Rorke does needle-weaving, but she certainly cannot claim to have invented the art, nor even to have introduced it into BC, for my wife has practised this same art for the past ten years or so, having first seen samples of the work in Toronto previous to that time, and having found the directions for doing the work in an old English sewing magazine.

Mayo High School,
Mayo Yukon. J. L. BURTT

CNR a Sitting Duck

THE PROPOSALS concerning the capitalization of the CNR (SN Mar. 28) seem to be in the nature of a repeat performance of the action of Jan. 1, 1937, when the capitalization of the CNR was reduced by the sum of $1,455,464,127.96.

This reduction in its capitalization was then supposed to put the CNR in a position to pay its way without further assistance from the taxpayers; but it is now proposed that the taxpayers make the CN another gift of 670 millions and, in addition, lend it 300 millions more which no doubt in time will also be repudiated.

It is unlikely that the CNR will ever be efficiently managed as long as it has the privilege of handing on its unpaid bills to the taxpayer. It is simply a sitting duck for the railway unions, the politicians, the supply companies, and . . . any other organizations that control considerable numbers of votes.

Vancouver, BC. D. E. PEDDIE

Halifax Comment

I HAVE had the pleasure of reading SN for several years and find each issue very informing and interesting . . . In your issue of April 4 you give my old home city a very good write-up but it is not true that "Halifax has no separate school system." There are five Roman Catholic schools; and all these schools have only Sisters of Charity as teachers.

I am proud that I am a citizen of Halifax for over 70 years; can recall when Halifax had only 35,000 population (in 1885) as against today's 101,000.

Halifax, N.S. C. E. SMITH

Native Sons

COME NOW, Dr. Sandwell! Surely you do not think (SN Mar. 28) that we Native Sons glorify ourselves for the accident of birth in this part of the globe and wish to put a Chinese wall about our country. We readily admit that many of our ancestors were in their days of migration to this hemisphere "displaced persons" and we have declared ourselves as favorable to selective immigration with due regard to prevailing conditions of employment, housing, veterans' re-establishment, and the like.

We deny being (as you say) "ferociously bitter against everybody who lives in Canada but does not happen to be a Native Son." Is it reasonable that we'd hate the stock from which we ourselves sprung and spurn the seed of future native sons? We do think, however, that Canada which has a Sons of England Benefit Society, a St. Andrew's Society, a Scandinavian-Canadian Club, to mention but three of a kind, has a place for a fraternal organization of her native born.

As to our little "Rhymme for a Reason" you should realize that it is not so much the coming in of outsiders we complain of as the taking away of jobs and much needed housing. Population increase we need but not competition in urban centres for labor's hire and home.

Toronto, Ont. EDWARD A. CARROLL
President, Native Sons of Canada

Freeing Our Dollar

YOUR front page comments on exchange control (SN Mar. 21) reflect a line of thought which I believed had been completely abandoned.

It is quite true that removal of controls on the spending of money in the United States by Canadians would lead to more of certain types of luxury buying, and might even produce some decline in the value of the $ Canadian in terms of the $ U.S. for a time . . .

The argument for removal of controls, however, assumes a general removal by the chief trading nations, because it is held that such removal would maximize international commerce. If that be true, then Canada, a nation specially dependent on international commerce, would benefit . . . International trade is shrinking, for the lack of general convertibility of currencies. We are being reduced to the barter methods of primitive society. Given a few more years of the present plan of stopping trade between nations, Canadians will not have to worry about the exchange value of their currency. They will have no currency which any other country will be ready to accept at any rate of exchange . . . The question of who goes to Florida leaves me uninterested. I am more concerned that the great mass of our people should have substantial incomes. If world trade continues to shrink, that will not be possible.

Montreal, P.Q. P. C. ARMSTRONG

"Piccadilly" Gets a Lift

I JUST WANT to say how much I enjoyed "Ottawa—Nicely Seasoned" (SN Mar. 28) and how pleased I was with your reference to my "Piccadilly" tea-room.

It is not often that the little places off the beaten track are noticed. My customers all came in with SATURDAY NIGHT to show me, just as pleased as I was. Thank you for the lift you gave me. I really needed a good spring tonic.

Ottawa, Ont. WINNIFRED HAY

Capital Doubt

OTTAWA is a "crisp little capital" according to your March 28 issue. I think it is one of the dullest cities in Canada. Even during the war, when it had a real chance, it was dull. Can you name me one Canadian city of comparable population that has less of an essentially small-town outlook? I doubt if Ottawa will ever grow up—even as an annex of Washington.

Montreal, Que. R. CLARKE

Newspaper Slip

LIKED your "Ottawa: Nicely Seasoned" story (SN March 28) but in mentioning newspapers you forgot French-language *Le Droit*.

Ottawa, Ont. JAMES MORAN

■ *A make-up slip for which SN was reminded the day after the issue hit the Ottawa newsstands: every editor and reporter on the estimable and influential* Le Droit *(circ.-28,000) sent individual, polite (some strong; some humorous) complaints for having been missed.*

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THE ARCTIC LEARNS NEW WAYS

Eskimoland is becoming modernized, civilized techniques are taking hold in the land of the midnight sun—and the man responsible is J. G. Wright, Chief of the Arctic Division in the Department of Resources and Development. Just how he is attacking the problem of teaching the Eskimo business methods is an interesting social study: a Cover Feature of "People" in next week's SATURDAY NIGHT.

OTTAWA VIEW

WE EAT MORE MEAT

DURING the first two months of this year, when unemployment was at its height and gloomy prophecies were in fashion, Canadians were eating more beef, more eggs and more pork than they did last year.

Increased consumption of eggs is attributed to lower prices; but beef prices have been higher than last year and pork prices have been pretty steady. January consumption of beef, at 54.6 million pounds, was nearly three million pounds higher than last year. February, at 43.7 million, was one million below February 1949. March figures are not yet available.

The increased use of pork is even more remarkable. We have been eating 22 per cent more than we did last year. The rise was quite unforeseen, and it has upset the Anglo-Canadian bacon agreement. The Government experts estimated that Canadians would eat between 70,000 and 75,000 hogs a week. In some weeks they have actually used as many as 100,000. This has stopped the price drop which was expected, and it has prevented Agricultural Minister Gardiner from getting what he needs to fill the British contract.

BRITAIN MISSES IT

LAST December Gardiner was making a great fuss about the British market for our bacon. He accepted a contract for 60 million pounds as the best he could get, but wished it had been bigger. The British would not pay more than 29 cents a pound. The farmers were shouting that this would ruin them. The Cabinet took pity on them by adding 3½ cents to the British price and promising to buy bacon for Britain at 32½ cents a pound up till the end of June. By that time Gardiner expected to have the full 60 million pounds. But the British wanted deliveries spread over the year, and Canada agreed to deliver 13 million pounds in the first quarter, 18 millions each in the second and third quarters, and 11 millions in the last quarter. (See "Talking of Food," *U.K. & Commonwealth,* Page 21.)

Actual deliveries in the first quarter amounted to 4 million pounds, 9 millions short of the schedule. Production usually drops during the second and third quarters, and deliveries to Britain probably won't be much better. Unless Canadians stop eating pork.

ENVOYS AROUND THE WORLD

WITHIN the next few weeks Canadian envoys will be leaving for important conferences in London and Sydney. External Affairs Minister Pearson will go to London for the meeting of the Atlantic Council, which consists of the foreign ministers of all the Pact countries. Fisheries Minister Mayhew, who was with Pearson at the Colombo Commonwealth Conference in January, will be the chief delegate at Sydney. Both will be supported by teams of experts.

The Sydney conference is an extension of the Colombo one. It is a Commonwealth meeting to carry on the study of aid for Asia. The Australian External Affairs Minister, Percy Spender, will preside.

The Atlantic Pact meeting in London will be much more than routine. It marks the first attempt to give a positive content to the Atlantic Alliance. Messrs. St. Laurent and Pearson have all along insisted that the purely military and defensive side of the Pact should not be the only one. Largely at Canada's insistence Article II was included, providing for positive economic and social operation.

NEW CHANCE FOR PLANNING

THE appointment of Stuart Symington as Chairman of the National Security Resources Board of the U.S. is of direct interest to Canada. The NSRB is responsible directly to the President for planning all phases of American mobilization. It cooperates with the U.S. Munitions Board which is responsible to Louis Johnson, Defence Secretary, for planning the military aspects of mobilization.

The NSRB and the Munitions Board are the two agencies which compose the American end of the Canada-U.S. Industrial Mobilization Committee. This committee met only once, nearly a year ago. Its studies have not got very far. One of the difficulties has been that NSRB was without a head, and that the NSRB and the Munitions Board did not always see eye to eye. Now that Symington has been appointed there should be a chance for establishing better relations between the two agencies and for some real progress in joint planning with Canada.

MILLIONS OF WORDS

IT'S AN EVEN bet whether the Royal Commission on Transportation or the one on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences has the tougher job. Both have collected millions of words in written briefs and oral testimony.

The Turgeon Commission on Transportation faces the difficulty that little of its evidence is directed to the fundamental subject. It is meant to study the basic principles of Canada's transportation needs. Most of its witnesses have been too much concerned with present problems (such as freight rates) to give it much help.

The Massey Commission on the Arts is now concluding its final hearings in Ottawa. It will next visit Newfoundland and then write its report.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Divorce Reforms Sought

THE debate on divorce initiated by David A. Croll, Liberal MP for Spadina, just before the Easter adjournment, did not get very far. It proposed a special committee to consider enlarging the grounds: "to include desertion of more than three years; gross cruelty; incurable mental disease after five years, and legal presumption of death."

The debate began with an objective and rational summary of the problem, but the later speakers, except for G. S. White (PC Hastings-Peterborough) seemed to me to go off at a highly emotional tangent.

Members saw in Mr. Croll's proposal a menace to the sanctity of the marriage contract, the thin edge of Communism, a drift toward Hollywood morals, and so on. So much emotionally-charged atmosphere was generated that the mover seemed glad after a couple of hours of fervent opposition to withdraw his motion. At least he had, he said, obtained a cross-section of the views of the House. If it was a true cross-section, it will be quite a while before the present law — which Croll submits is "eighty years out of date" when compared with the law of England —will be changed in any particular.

Before Parliament adjourns, there will probably be another opportunity to discuss Canadian divorce measures. Everyone knows by now that eight of Canada's provinces have divorce courts of their own, but that Quebec and Newfoundland do not. Also, that a citizen living anywhere in Canada may seek a divorce, on the grounds of adultery, by means of a private bill of Parliament. Over 300 such bills are before the present session of Parliament, almost exclusively from Quebec province.

For many years, the inadequacies of a Parliamentary court for granting divorces have been noted and denounced.

Nobody Likes It

Several of these flaws may be cited again. With over 300 petitions for divorce awaiting attention in this session, the divorce committee of the Senate is compelled to sit every morning, six days a week. Since Roman Catholic members of the Senate refuse to sit on it, all the attendance must be by Protestant senators. None of the senators likes the duty, which is onerous and unpleasant. It is therefore often difficult to obtain a quorum.

It is an exacting task for a conscientious senator, because, unlike other divorce courts, there is no appeal from it. All the evidence taken has to be reported verbatim and printed. Those senators who agree to sit on it are thereby prevented from attending other committees which may sit in the morning, important to them as such committees may be. (This has led recently to an arrangement that no other Senate committees may sit in the morning, which extends them through the afternoon and frequently into the evening).

The minimum cost of obtaining a divorce by private bill is about $1,000, though there is provision for remitting part of the costs if the applicant is an indigent. The principals, the witnesses and counsel must all come to Ottawa to appear before the Senate Committee. This is expensive enough when the petitioner lives around Montreal: it is far more so for any one resident at, say, St. John's, Nfld. Finally, the "private bill" method can do no more than grant relief from the marriage contract; there is no provision for alimony, for the care and protection of the children, and so on.

Anywhere in Canada

The late J. S. Woodsworth's bill in 1930 removed from the legislative mill at Ottawa the burden of receiving divorce petitions from Ontario, and passed it along to a far more suitable court in that province. The member who represents the same seat (Winnipeg, North Centre) now proposes to empower the Exchequer Court to hear divorce cases from anywhere in Canada.

There is much merit in this proposal. The Exchequer Court would provide a much less expensive and more equitable means (since it sits right across Canada) and in addition there would be provision for an appeal. It cannot be said that this would be "thrusting" a court upon Quebec or Newfoundland. A court of a sort already exists for those provinces, in the Senate Committee. Any church or religious order which does not recognize divorce possesses means of disciplining its own members, and should not bar an appeal from those with more liberal views.

In view of the strong French-Canadian view on divorce, it would be better if this reform was made possible by a French-speaking Catholic Prime Minister than by an English-speaking Protestant.

by
Wilfrid
Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 29 April 25, 1950

Talking of Billions

THE Minister of Trade and Commerce trod on quite a number of toes when he discussed the trade outlook of Canada in the Commons on the vote of half a million dollars for the departmental expenditures of his department. He was being very cheery over the fact that Canada had sold to the United States last year $1,524 million worth of goods and bought from that country only $428 millions more than that amount, so that we had only $428 millions for which to find hard-to-get dollar exchange. In agriculture, he admitted, we had to fight for our markets, and we were handicapped in competing with producers in the sterling area who do not have to demand dollars for their products. "But there is no indication that the markets are not sufficient to absorb Canadian products as well as those of sterling countries."

At this point Mr. Fulton rashly inquired: "What about apples?"

"That is a bright remark," replied Mr. Howe. "We are talking billions, and my hon. friend speaks of apples, which incidentally are hardly food. Their main content is water."

It is true that apple production in Canada does not often exceed 27 million dollars in value, and that it would therefore take nearly 40 such items to make a billion, and that pit props, another Maritime industry about which he was questioned, are even less imposing and present even more of a problem. But after all, we cannot all be in the wheat or pulp and paper industries, and outside of a few giant items the trade of Canada is largely made up of products which move at the rate of ten millions or so a year. To the areas in which these products originate they are just as important as anything else, and Mr. Howe would never be able to talk of billions without them.

How Authoritarianism Works

AN IMPORTANT study of the theory and practice of the totalitarian state has been made by the Brookings Institution of Washington, and is published in Canada by Burns and McEachern ($3.85), under the title of "Authoritarianism and the Individual," by Metz and Thompson. The authors have brought together a mass of information concerning the impact on individual freedom of the systems of Nazism, Fascism and Communism. Not much of it is new, but it is handy to have the three systems shown together for purposes of comparison.

Communism, besides being the only surviving one, is generally supposed to be the only one of the three which claims to be merely temporary. Nazism and Fascism are both totalitarian on principle, and expected to remain totalitarian for a thousand years. Communism is supposed to surrender its totalitarian powers when the world-revolution has abolished capitalism. It is significant therefore that even in the Communist Utopia Lenin foresees a place for violence, "to prevent individuals from indulging in antisocial excesses." But, the state having withered away according to Marxist doctrine, in the absence of all class divisions, this violence will be applied automatically by the "armed people."

Hard Fate of Toronto Star

WE HAVE a notion that the Toronto *Star* had better not rely too strongly on the support of the Ontario CCF in the campaign for the amendment of the Charitable Gifts Act. The higher-ups of the party, who realize that it would look very badly for it to change its stand on a supposed matter of principle merely because the *Star* has not been much of a help to the CCF since Mr. Joseph Atkinson died, succeeded in defeating a move in the convention to abandon the party's criticism of the Charitable Gifts Act; but they were very plainly told that the rank and file no longer cares whether the *Star* remains in the hands of the Atkinson trustees or gets sold to Mr. McCullagh and becomes a sporting edition of the *Telegram*.

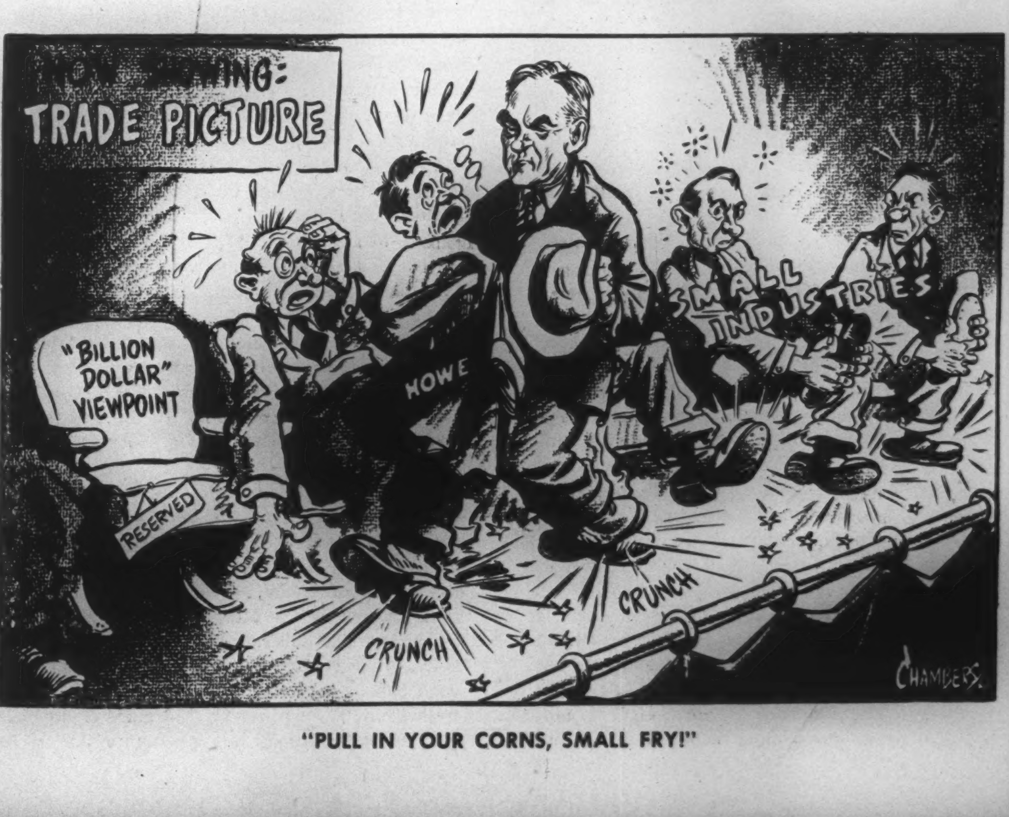
We congratulate Mr. Frost on having won round to his way of thinking a party which we should rather have expected to take the lead in it rather than to follow the Conservatives. Our own objection to Mr. Frost's legislation is based purely on respect for the rights of property and testatorship, and we have suspected all along that the CCF was in the same boat with us from purely temporary and pragmatic reasons. SATURDAY NIGHT can go on objecting to the retroactive operation of the Charitable Gifts Act, because our objection has nothing to do with the excellence or otherwise of the *Star's* journalistic policies. But with the Ontario Conservative party on record as caring nothing about the rights of property and testatorship when they pertain to a non-Conservative newspaper, we do not expect to get very far with that objection.

Readers will recall that we predicted long ago that the *Star* would not, under trustee management, be able to perform the miracles of two-horse and three-horse bareback riding that it achieved under the late Mr. Atkinson. The Labor-Progressive party of course broke away from the team quite early, by its own misbehavior, and now the CCF has departed in dudgeon, leaving the *Star* with nobody loving it except the Liberals.

Macphail for the Senate

THE IDEA that the Senate should not be allowed to become more than 75 per cent Liberal, or thereabouts, seems to be making some headway, and so does the idea that if non-Liberals are to be appointed by a Liberal Government the CCF has some rights as well as the Conservatives. We fancy a case might also be made out for appointing a Social Crediter in the event of a vacancy arising in Alberta.

For the first CCF appointment a very strong argument can be made for the selection of Miss Agnes Macphail, now a member of the Ontario Legislature. She is a sort of Beatrice Webb of Canadian Socialism, having supplied it with ideas



"PULL IN YOUR CORNS, SMALL FRY!"

and policies for a longer period than any of its living masculine leaders or adherents. She became one of the most distinguished figures in the House of Commons, and we fear that she finds the Legislature (not surprisingly) a rather poor field for her efforts. She would be perfectly at home in the Senate, and would bring to that body a down-to-earth realism which it perhaps a little lacks. That her expressed opinion of the Senate has been a little low need not, we think, militate against her appointment; she has never suggested that it would not be an excellent body if it contained enough CCF-ers.

Keynote: Reverence

BY THE END of the week, the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto will have concluded its ambitious and rewarding Bach Festival. The Metropolitan guest stars, Brian Sullivan and Herta Glaz, will have returned to their home stage. E. Power Biggs will be on his way to other triumphs in his brilliant career as concert organist. The others will have scattered hither and thither. But what will linger in the city is an atmosphere for which "reverence" is as good a word as any we have on hand.

For there is reverence in the very choice of the composer's works performed. The range from the spirit-stirring *B Minor Mass* to the rollicking *Peasant Cantata* proves that the planners love their man enough to show him in the round. There is a reverence combined with the gift of orchestral tongues in the playing of Mr. Biggs; and there is the same thing in the urge to perfection of Sir Ernest MacMillan and the members of the Choir. Reverence shows also in the desire of the 20 soloists involved to give the virtuosity that each part demands but at the same time to remain as part of the larger selfless pattern. Greta Kraus's performance of the *Harpsichord Concerto in A Minor* seemed to shine with the splendor of inward light; that light combined with youthful enthusiasm in the work of the Royal Conservatory Players under Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni.

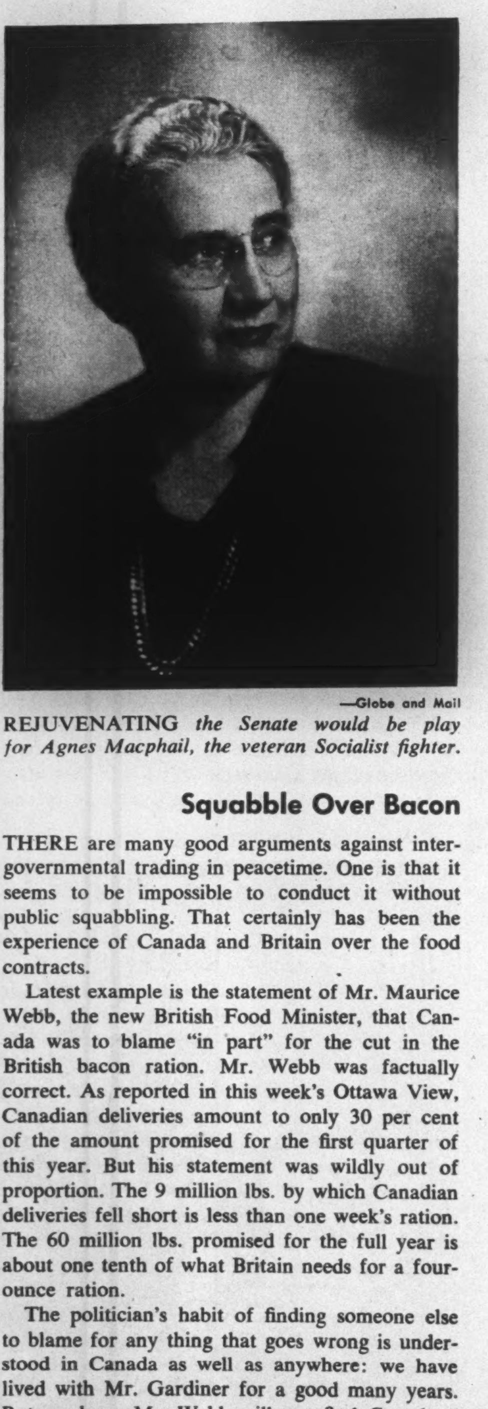
All these things the critics will probably notice: they will measure and weigh a sour note here, a stumble there. But regardless, throughout the Festival there has been a feeling of piety in the air. It comes in great part from the thing each performer feels about the Master whose 200th Anniversary they are primarily celebrating.

Conservatives' Conference

THE top Progressive Conservatives from all across Canada have been meeting in conference in Ottawa. They had plenty to do. It was inevitable that some of them should want to fight the last election—and even the last national convention—over again. But there appears to have been a commendable resolve to concentrate on policy and organization for the future. On paper the national platform adopted in 1948 when Mr. Drew was elected leader needs little changing. It contained everything that could conceivably have been included. The trouble was that nobody supposed it to give the Conservatives a policy.

The performance of the 40 PC MP's in the new parliament has confirmed the impression of aimlessness. The parliamentary group unfortunately does not make up for its small quantity by high quality. Even the members who are articulate are not always wise. George Drew's good judgment is constantly open to question. But his leadership has been better than many people feared. He has never been as wild as he was during the election campaign. The influence of Mr. George McCullagh, which was almost wholly bad, has not been much in evidence; and many Conservatives hope that its disappearance is permanent.

There does not seem to be much wrong with the party which a united effort could not cure, if Conservatives could only agree on what they stand for. The encouraging thing about the recent meeting was that it showed some sign of tackling this fundamental problem. The general line of the new PC approach was outlined by our Ottawa correspondent last week. There is still a great deal of work to be done on it: and it must be the hard kind of work known as thinking. But the Conservatives seem to be approaching nearer to a coherent and arguable policy than they have been for a long time.



—Globe and Mail

REJUVENATING *the Senate would be play for Agnes Macphail, the veteran Socialist fighter.*

Squabble Over Bacon

THERE are many good arguments against intergovernmental trading in peacetime. One is that it seems to be impossible to conduct it without public squabbling. That certainly has been the experience of Canada and Britain over the food contracts.

Latest example is the statement of Mr. Maurice Webb, the new British Food Minister, that Canada was to blame "in part" for the cut in the British bacon ration. Mr. Webb was factually correct. As reported in this week's Ottawa View, Canadian deliveries amount to only 30 per cent of the amount promised for the first quarter of this year. But his statement was wildly out of proportion. The 9 million lbs. by which Canadian deliveries fell short is less than one week's ration. The 60 million lbs. promised for the full year is about one tenth of what Britain needs for a four-ounce ration.

The politician's habit of finding someone else to blame for any thing that goes wrong is understood in Canada as well as anywhere: we have lived with Mr. Gardiner for a good many years. But we hope Mr. Webb will not find Canada a useful scapegoat too often.

The more serious lesson of the bacon squabble is that when you are living in a free economy you can't behave as though you were living in a controlled one. In wartime Mr. Gardiner could have got his bacon for Britain by compulsion if he couldn't get it any other way. In peacetime he can't, we are glad to say, stop Canadians eating more pork than he expected. The result has been to upset all the forecasts on which the agreement with Britain was based.

Nothing To Do With Bread

THE interest of President A. R. Mosher in the Bible is, we suspect, rather that of a seeker of rhetorical quotations than that of a student of theology or ethics. The railway workers of Canada, he said when the Conciliation Board report came out, "asked for bread and have been given a stone." The original parable says: "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone?" We have been unable to find anything particularly filial in the attitude of the railway workers of Canada either before or after the Conciliation Board report. They have not "asked" anything, and they are certainly in no need of bread. They are very naturally trying to get all that they can out of a country which is desperately afraid of the damage which they can inflict upon it by means of a strike; but far from asking for more bread they are demanding that the bread (and jam) which they now get be given to them in exchange for less work. If anybody is refusing to "give" something it would seem to be the railway unions.

Mr. Mosher's claim to the particular reduction in the work-price of "bread" which he is not getting (from the Conciliation Board at all events) is that "workers in other industries are almost daily getting agreements embodying shorter work-weeks at the same or higher take-home pay." This in simple terms is a statement that whatever betterment of conditions is achieved by other organized workers, no matter how low their condition may have been compared with that of the railway workers, must be granted also to the railway workers. The one point in Mr. Mosher's tirade with which we find it easy to agree is his statement that "Instead of wasting the time of the parties to the dispute as this Board has done, it would have been far better to have no Board at all." If that is to be the attitude of labor leaders about Boards which do not give them everything they ask for, there is not much to be gained by detaining "the parties to the dispute" from their disputing.

It may be suggested that it is unfair to lay too much stress on the utterances of the losing party at the moment when the decision has gone against them. We admit the force of this argument; but such unpremeditated and unguarded utterances have the great merit of often revealing the true content of the speaker's thought. We fancy that this is the case with Mr. Mosher—that his one concern is to keep the position of his unions as the aristocracy of organized labor, and his one source of distress is to see any other union getting something which his unions are not getting. But all this has nothing to do with "bread."

Destiny and Chance

THE third volume of Winston Churchill's great "Second World War," entitled "The Grand Alliance" (Thomas Allen, $6), has many special elements of interest for Canadians, but the first reflection which it must provoke in any reader of whatever nationality is the immensity of the element of chance—of the pure unpredictable and uncontrollable—in the progress of a great war. The universal tendency of the human mind to accept everything which *has* happened as having been *bound* to happen is entirely illogical. Not only was it never impossible, at least before 1944, for Germany to win the war; more than that, if three, or perhaps two, little and in themselves apparently unimportant circumstances had happened differently it might well have been impossible for us to win it.

When the *Bismarck* was in her last agonies powerful forces of German bombers and U-boats hastened to the rescue; they could not have saved the *Bismarck*, but one of the U-boats passed within easy striking distance of the *Ark Royal*. This particular U-boat had already expended her torpedoes. Had she had one left and it had gone home the issues of the war might have been changed. The airplane carrying Churchill and half-a-dozen of his top commanders went off course on its way from Bermuda to Britain, on a cloudy day with no bearings possible and of course with no radio communication. The error was corrected, largely by guess-work, but had she continued on her wrong course five minutes more she would have been over the German air defences of Brest. She was again imperilled on approaching England because she was coming from an unexpected and hostile quarter and was reported as an enemy raider, and six Hurricanes were despatched to shoot her down, they fortunately failed.

On the other hand, things which looked like decisive events at the time often proved to be counterbalanced by accompanying things which were not then perceptible. The most notable case of this in 1941 was the loss of Crete. The terrific resistance of the garrison did not prevent our loss of the island, but it took such a toll of Goering's airborne troops that "the forces he expended there might easily have given him Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and even perhaps Persia." Similarly the "mad" Japanese decision to attack the unprepared Americans rather than the British and French Pacific possessions, while it gave the Japanese temporary control of the Pacific, was in the long run of incalculable value to our side; had they confined themselves to attacking non-American positions it might have been many months before the Americans would realize their peril sufficiently to declare war.

The Prime Ministership

CHURCHILL uses a curious and perhaps significant phrase about the very ably-argued cable of August 29, 1941, in which the British Government dissented from the proposal of Mr. Menzies of Australia for an Imperial War Cabinet containing representatives of the four Dominions — a proposal which met with no sympathy from the Prime Ministers of Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. In this despatch there were set forth, says Churchill, "as my colleagues saw it" the Imperial and constitutional aspects of the issues raised by the Menzies scheme. This looks like a rather careful avoidance of both "we" and "I".

The despatch itself is an epoch-making one in its development of the constitutional position of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister of any Dominion, it says, is always invited to take a full part in the deliberations of the British Government, because he "has presumably the power to speak with the authority of the Dominion concerned" not only on matters covered by previous discussions in his own Government, but "upon many issues which may arise in the course of discussion" in the British Cabinet. The position of any other Dominion Minister "would be very different, as he would not be a principal but only an envoy." This doctrine appears to correspond with the actuality of the enormous power now wielded by the Prime Minister in any Government

—Bermuda News Bureau

BRIEF RESPITE *from toil came for Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent at Bermuda's swank Mid Ocean Club.*

organized on the British system, but it must surely be the first time that it has ever been set down in such official form. An Imperial War Cabinet, says the despatch, is not beyond possibility of consideration, but could be brought about "only by the general wish of all the Governments now serving His Majesty."

Mr. Menzies made his proposal at a moment when he himself was in a very precarious position at home, for the Japanese menace and the unsatisfactory situation in North Africa (plus perhaps the relatively comfortable position of the Canadians in training in Britain) were leading to a strong demand in Australia that the Australian troops in North Africa, then penned up in Tobruk, be relieved. Mr. Menzies soon fell from power, to be followed in office first by his own colleague Mr. Fadden and then by the Labor leader Mr. Curtin; but both these were compelled to maintain the same demand, and the troops were eventually evacuated at great risk and with severe damage to the whole situation. It seems likely that Mr. Menzies thought that with an Imperial War Cabinet containing an Australian Minister it would be possible to keep Australian opinion quiet. If so, he was probably wrong.

Has Anybody Here Seen Uncle?

("Harold E. Stassen, President of Pennsylvania University, believes 'something has happened' to Russian Prime Minister Joseph Stalin."—
United Press item.)

WHAT *is the matter with Uncle Joe?*
Rumor refuses to lie still in bed;
If he is missing, then where did he go?
Is it a fact that we're being misled?
Portraits released from the Land of the Red
Traces of tricky photography show.
Are they concealing the fact that he's dead?
Something has happened to Uncle Joe.

What in the world is the matter with Joe?
Good fellow-travellers are asking with dread;
Had he a turncoat Politburo foe?
Could it be Molotov's ruling instead?
Portraits of Stalin, (re)touched in the head,
Out from the Soviet printing-press flow—
Phonies, built up with photographers' lead—
Something has happened to Uncle Joe.

Everyone wonders what's happened to Joe.
Many the tragical tear that's been shed;
Yet there is one whom I happen to know,
Callous and careless, democracy-bred,
Smiled when he heard it, and heartlessly said,
"Best news in ages! It calls for a blow!
Open the bottles and put on a spread—
Something has happened to Uncle Joe!"

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

OF COURSE Lake Success may be a great success—as a lake.

Talking about curtains, the iron seems to be entering into the bamboo.

Six hundred thousand Canadians over 5 are illiterate, and thus enabled to dodge all invitations to "sign on the dotted line."

Ottawa civic authorities have decided to cut out the twice-a-week collection of garbage which they have been paying for in hot weather. They say the cost is higher than the garbage.

The world will soon be chiefly occupied by subways, submarines and subnormals.

The US Supreme Court says that Congress can compel people to say whether or not they are Communists. It does not say that Congress can compel people to believe the answers.

Standing Dilemma

I sometimes wonder, in a streetcar,
If it's a standing — or a seat-car.
Out of the depths of my confusion
I mostly reach the wrong conclusion.

W. R.

Pessimists declare that Canada is so sandwiched between Britain and the U.S. that she can never form an independent culture. But a sandwich, no matter how squashed, is only a sandwich when it has something interesting inside it.

Canada's butter surplus is causing considerable worry, while Messrs. Gardiner and McCubbin don't seem to know which side their bread is buttered on.

Mr. Macdonnell, the Opposition financial critic, disapproves of barter as "primitive." Come now, Mr. Macdonnell, wouldn't you swap your position with Mr. Abbott's any day of the week?

Apples, says Mr. Howe, are mostly water. Differing from political arguments, which mostly won't hold water.

These industrial pensions look to Aunt Martha like a way of charging posterity for part of the work we do for ourselves today. And what, she says, does posterity get out of it?

Television means "seeing afar off." We are prepared to televise television for quite a long time.

Some of those Doukhobors seem to be very 'gin Verigin.

The medico-legal expert of the Quebec Government is against the jury system. Some of the Witnesses of Jehovah and the Christian Brethren think that Quebec has already abandoned it.

Lucy says that the world will have come to its senses when people begin to think about what they give as well as what they get.

WINDSOR: BORDER— NOT BARRIER

by Ewing Laverty and Melwyn Breen
Photos by Barney Gloster

PROXIMITY *of Windsor to Detroit (background) makes it a city open to American influence. Constant interflow of workers and ideas differentiates "Border City" from other Canadian communities.*

AMBASSADOR BRIDGE *spans the Detroit River and links the two cities. Height of bridge above the water ensures passage for ships of all sizes that ply the river, claimed the busiest waterway in the world.*

AUTOMOTIVE *industry gives Windsor much of its character. Workers representing every nation in the world man the huge plants. Typical are these Ford Motor Co. employees mustering for day's work.*

FIRST OF ALL, it is the only Canadian city that's "south of the border." Windsor, by a curious quirk of geography, looks directly north into the United States. Woodward Ave., the main street of Detroit is the northerly extension of Ouellette Ave., the main street of Windsor. The Detroit River actually runs west as it passes the city. Once you've understood Windsor's proximity to Detroit, you're on the way towards an understanding of an atmospherically complicated city.

As a five-year-old Detroit child put it in an argument, "Huh, Windsor is only a baby Detroit!"

But though this is only a half-truth, it explains why Windsor resembles a U.S. city much more closely than it does other Canadian cities. Until amalgamation of four municipalities in 1935, they were called the Border Cities. Well, Windsor has that indefinable something called the "border spirit," which cannot be understood unless experienced. And this is why Detroit's influence is operative. An international boundary cannot sever 120,000 Windsorites from 2,000,000 Detroiters. The two cities are, in effect, one metropolitan area.

Windsor baseball fans regard the Detroit Tigers as their home team. They are rather pleased that they are the only Canadians who are less than 15 minutes from a major-league ball park. The Windsor Junior Spitfires are the hockey "farm" of the Detroit Red Wings. "Only when it comes to NHL Hockey do Windsorites suffer from divided loyalties," reports a fan, "some favor the Maple Leafs, some the Red Wings."* Windsor people cross the river to avail themselves of the advantages of Detroit theatres, getting better stage shows, better musicales sooner than other Canadians. They can visit Detroit night clubs—the black and tans among others. And they swarm across to enjoy the "open Sunday" in Detroit.

This is one reason why Windsor was the first Ontario city to vote for "open Sunday". Its citizens say, "It's incongruous (and hypocritical) to amuse ourselves in another country on Sunday when we won't tolerate similar amusements here."

And this cross-border social travel is not a one-way stream. Many Windsor night clubs and dine-and-dance places cater to Detroiters. The best club, the Elmwood, on the outskirts of the city, attracts 80 per cent of its customers from Detroit, who want to enjoy themselves in a "foreign land."

Unfortunately, the city also has less desirable visitors from Detroit, and this goes far to explain the unfavorable publicity Windsor has been receiving. Like every Canadian city, it has its quota of sinners. But it gets the blame also for the legions of afterdark who come over from Detroit. Whenever there is a raid on a bookie, bootlegger or bawdy house, a sizeable percentage of the clientèle hails from the neighbor city.

Nevertheless, Detroiters in search of sin aren't Windsor's only headache, criminally speaking. There also are those who wish to profit from sin who are closer to home. This came out in the recent investigation into charges of laxity in the administration of the law in Windsor. Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan, who had courage enough to

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***But last week's Red Wings-N.Y. Rangers' Stanley Cup finals presented no such problem.**

POLISHED *Mayor Arthur J. Reaume is serving his fifth consecutive two-year term.*

STORM CENTRE *of current Ford Motor Co. pension problems is George Burt, President of powerful UAW-CIO union.*

NATIVE *Windsorite Rhys M. Sale is newly elected President of Ford Co. of Canada.*

make the condemnation, is well aware of what takes place, though it is not so easy to prove at a public investigation. Another headache is the wave of Detroit mugs and mobsters who are moving into Windsor.

Names such as Pete Lacivoli and Joe Bommarito have been mentioned. Gangland killings of Sam Scroy and Pete Lucido, former Windsor bookies, in Detroit, were linked to Windsor. The victims had been squeezed out of Windsor by the "big shots." Chris Scroy, who tried to bump off Sammie Stern in Detroit, told Detroit police he blamed Stern for his brother's death. He named Howard Kerr, Windsor gambler, as having "informed" on his brother and Lucido because they tipped off police to a gambling joint in Windsor.

Police administration in Windsor has been ineffective. And the recent investigation in Windsor was a somewhat futile affair. It was held by the Windsor Police Commission, itself with a responsibility for seeing the law is enforced. "Any policemen who might have been willing to talk," growls a hardware-store owner, "weren't going to do it before their own bosses."

The investigation resulted from Magistrate Hanrahan's blast as he sentenced Joe Assef, self-admitted large-scale bootlegger, to six months in jail. Assef had been nabbed by the Provincial Police. A list of addresses of "customers," some of them of police officers, was found on Assef's premises. Policemen who lived at the addresses fortunately were able to testify they were abstemious gentlemen. Most of them had a distaste for hard liquor, though some admitted they would take a "small beer" occasionally as a social obligation. One admitted two cases of beer were left at his home, by persons unknown. Assef wasn't helpful. "I simply built up a fictitious list as a come-on for other customers," he said. "I didn't make deliveries to any cops."

Though there has been an inefficiency in coping with bookies and bootleggers, it is only fair to say Windsor policemen have a tough job, because of Windsor's proximity to Detroit. Magistrate Hanrahan is the one official who has shown a sufficient awareness of the situation's dangers.

The border is handy for criminals. If they can get across it, either way, they can hide out more easily until the heat is off. Citizens recall one character, badly wanted in Detroit, who lived in Windsor for years. He was relatively law-abiding, as he didn't want to risk being deported. At last he gave himself up. His son was about to graduate from University. The father thought it not quite fair to the boy to have his dad a perpetual fugitive from the law. "I surrendered so accounts could be squared," he told the police.

But most Windsor people are law-abiding citizens. Church and community organizations, service clubs and other worthy groups are busy and flourishing. "We resent aspersions on Windsor's good name," says a Rotary member. "That's why Magistrate Hanrahan has a large measure of public support in his efforts."*

WINDSOR is influenced by Detroit in other than social ways. For if it is the closest Canadian city to a large United States city geographically, it is so industrially. And that is the other half of Windsor's dual personality.

Most Windsor industries are linked with those of the U.S. The great Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., is a Canadian company and the majority of its directors are Canadian. Ford of Canada puts out models identical to those across the river. The processing is the same, the jobs are the same—the major difference is in the cost. At the same time many Windsor industries, such as the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd., are affiliates, subsidiaries or branch plants.

These industrial connections have many ad-

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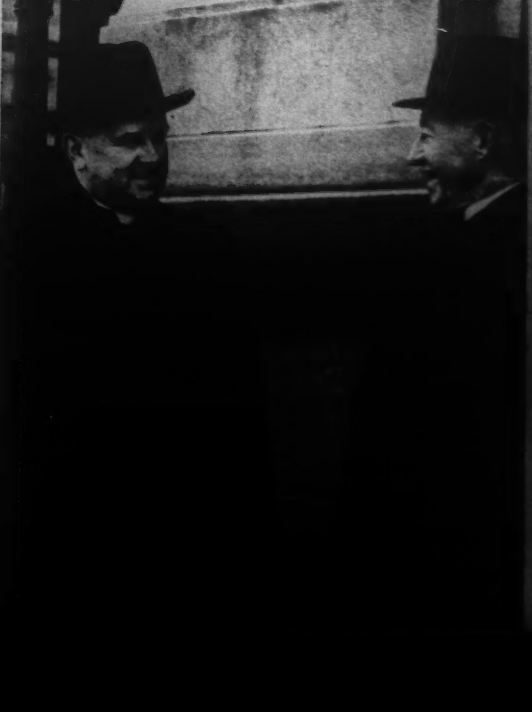
*This week Magistrate Hanrahan's probe of police corruption ground to a stop when A. D. Bell, special counsel for the police commission, gave the force a clean bill of health. But Mr. Bell added that for a long time Windsor had appeared to be a foreign country and that its citizens had their own ideas about conduct.

FREEDOM *from prejudice in Windsor. Dr. H. D. Taylor (rt.) and Dr. Roy Perry hold civic offices.*

PENICILLIN *is shipped from Windsor. Four main Canadian drug companies have head offices there.*

GOOD FRIENDS *Rt. Rev. W. J. Langlois (l.) and Rev. H. M. Paulin pass time of day on street.*



vantages for Windsor, and for Canada. But occasionally they have some disadvantages. When the Chrysler Corporation was tied up by the strike in Detroit, the Windsor plant had to close also, thus throwing some 4,000 employees out of work.

If there are close associations on the management level, there is the same thing among the workers. Walter Reuther and his UAW-CIO are just across the river. "What Reuther gets for the automobile workers in Detroit, Windsor workers, not unnaturally, desire in Windsor," says an automotive executive.

When the Ford Motor Company of the United States agreed to pay $100 per month pensions, this was "local news" to the auto workers in Windsor. They immediately demanded similar pensions. But they were brought up short by the fact they are in Canada. In the United States there is a social security law which provides part of the pension. The company and the union finally came to an agreement just before a strike deadline (See "Labor," *Canadian Business*).

Proximity to Detroit has definite advantages for Windsor workers. Their pay is not on the same level as that in Detroit, but it generally follows a similar upward pattern in raises—just as new model cars are similar to those produced in Detroit.

Vancouver's claim to be the most thoroughly unionized centre in Canada, with the highest average pay envelope (SN, March 14) is a rash statement that certainly will be challenged in Windsor. Windsor unions claim a total membership of about 30,000, or about one in four of the total population.

As to average pay, there is no doubt. Windsor is the highest pay city in Canada, as federal statistics show. The average weekly earnings in Feb., 1950, were $52.50.*

A larger proportion of the people of Windsor earn between $2,000 and $3,000 than in any other Canadian city. There are 33.68 per cent of the wage earners who are in the $2,000-$2,500 category, compared to 19.81 in Toronto; 15.16 per cent are between $2,500 and $3,000, compared to 10.85 in Toronto. Accordingly there are fewer who earn less than $2,000. One reason is Windsor workers are highly skilled craftsmen many of them. Another is that the pattern is set in Detroit.

There is a third reason. If there is too large a differential between pay in Windsor and Detroit, people will just move across to Detroit and work there. Windsor firms must pay well to hold their skilled workers.

There is a constant flow across the border. Approximately 1,000 Canadian citizens commute to work in Detroit. About the same number are U.S. citizens who live in Windsor but work in Detroit. Every year sees an exodus of Windsor residents, some long-time citizens; others are persons in transit, who stay in Windsor long enough to obtain visas to enter the U.S. permanently. In 1941, 3,481 visas were issued by the U.S. consulate in Windsor for permanent residence in the U.S. "But some were for people from other countries," commented a customs official, "while others concerned people in the U.S. illegally: people who came to Canada long enough to secure legal entry."

Similarly, there are many Americans who, for one cause or another, live and work in Windsor.

R. W. Keeley, President of the Windsor Chamber of Commerce in 1948-49, is an American citizen. He is President and General-Manager of the Bendix-Eclipse Company of Canada, Ltd. It is typical of the border spirit that none thought anything curious about his election as president of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Most executives of Canadian firms, of course, are Canadians. Top industrial job in Windsor is held by Rhys M. Sale, President of the Ford Motor Company. Reared in Windsor, he joined the company when a lad, served it except when overseas in World War I, and forged his way to one of the key positions in Canadian industry.

WINDSOR is known as the automotive centre of Canada, indeed, of the Commonwealth. But its industrial renown doesn't depend upon the automotive industry alone. Head offices of four of the big drug companies are in the city: John Wyeth and Bros. (Canada) Ltd.; Sterling Drug (Canadian) Ltd.; Frederick Stearns & Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Parke Davis & Co. Ltd.

There is also Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. And if you like salt in your beer, Canadian Industries Ltd. will supply plenty of that, though it produces several other chemicals as well.

It is perhaps natural that there should be a similarity between Detroit and Windsor workers. High wages attract men from all parts of Canada and most part of the world. There are Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Germans, Finns, Scandinavians, Italians, Greeks, Syrians—and even Maltese. Thus there are in Windsor Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic and other churches representing Eastern European peoples. In the eastern part of the city, onion-shaped domes rise above the rest of the buildings.

Though there is an active Communist minority in the city, the great majority of these people are being assimilated. Windsor schools have students with all sorts of queer-sounding names, standing high in their classes, and undistinguishable, except for their names, from children of Anglo-Saxon or French origin. The number of people of foreign origin in Windsor often creates the idea in other centres that they compose the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 56

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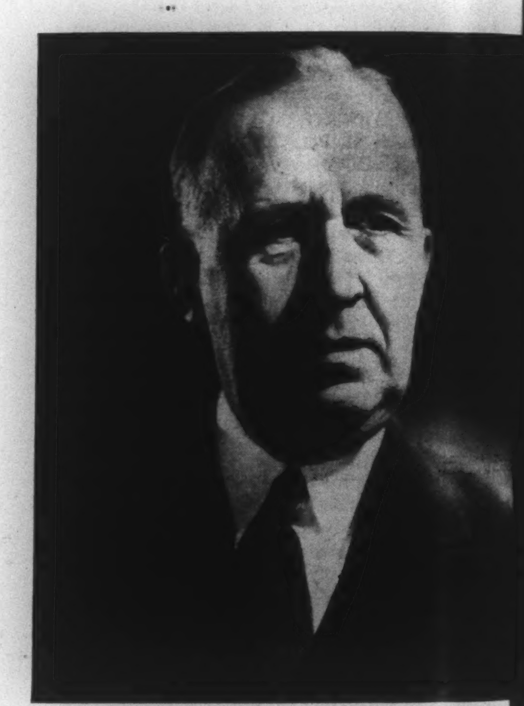
*Compared to $50.81 in St. Catharines; $48.11 in Hamilton; $45.39 in Toronto; $44.12 in Vancouver; $49.40 in Montreal; $39.29 in Winnipeg, and $35.84 in Halifax.

CLEANUP *of city by Magistrate J. Arthur Hanrahan has shown much crime comes from Detroit.*



—Wild Studios

C. W. CHURCHILL *is President of Chrysler Corp. of Canada, part of city's vast auto empire.*

HISTORIC *Assumption College with its Church forms one of Windsor's landmarks. Its high academic standards attract scholars from many countries.*

NIGHTLIFE *of Windsor is slanted towards American trade and nightclubs report 80 per cent of earnings is in U.S. funds. Elmwood Club is splashiest.*

TV Headaches Now Mean Better Times For Canadians Later

by Jean Tweed

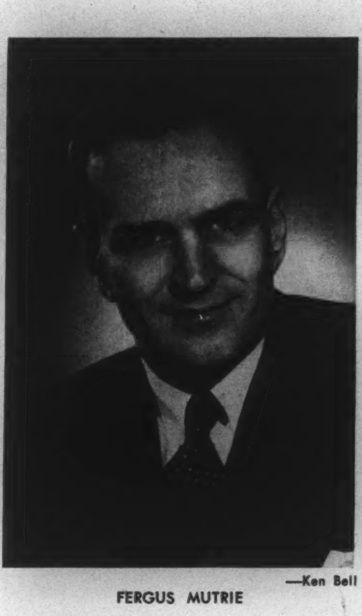
TELEVISION has become a billion-dollar headache. Technologically, economically and culturally it is still a prize enigma, despite the fact that it has been a flourishing industry in England for close to 15 years, and has lured millions of dollars in the United States since the end of the war. It is a rare industry that booms before its birth, that expands on its promises for the future, while its past is written in gallons of red ink. To date over a $1,000 million has been spent on TV, but there is yet to appear a realistic economic study of the industry.

Fortunately Canada has come lately in to the field and so can presumably avoid some of the mistakes made elsewhere. Unfortunately the experience we can thus utilize is mainly in the negative—what not to do, rather than any success formulae. However, the advantages we may gain in technical know-how, will not solve Canada's big television problem. The ideal setting for TV is a small area and a dense population, such as England. Large geographical distances mean more elaborate receiving sets, and greater transmission costs. The United States has the space problem, but the greater population reduces its seriousness. Canada has all the space, but lacks the people. And with co-axial cable connection costing about one dollar *a foot* to build, and micro-relay connection almost as expensive, it will be a long time before Canada can expect complete TV coverage.

Although this will strike many as a gloomy outlook, it is perhaps wiser to recognize these serious factors in order to assess the probable future of TV in Canada. There are three main features to television operation, the transmission, the programming and the reception. And in each of the three are some of those factors.

Transmission: At the moment color seems inevitable, but until the standards of transmission are set, it's anyone's guess as to what method will be used. There are at the moment nine different ways in which color can be imposed. Two of these methods are, as of this date, in the forefront. One is Columbia's "whirling disc" method, the other RCA's "dot-interlace" (SN, Apr. 11). Present equipment can be adapted to either of these methods, but it isn't yet known whether it would not be cheaper in the long run to put in new equipment rather than convert. And if the demand is as great as the enthusiasts believe, it will be necessary to move out of the present Very High Frequency Field, into the much larger Ultra High Frequency. And sound transmission might be affected.

Programming: It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of good programming. Good programs mean more set sales, more set sales mean more coverage, more coverage means more money for the station and hence better equipment. And yet it is in this field that television has been singularly weak. This has been partly due to the huge costs involved. There is no such thing as a cheap telecast. The bargain-basement radio show, the disc-jockey, has no equivalent in TV. Every show needs sets, expensive cameras, wardrobes, and a staff of about ten people. Poor programming has also been partly due to the lack of imagination on the part of producers. So far, no art form peculiar to television alone has been developed.



—Ken Bell

FERGUS MUTRIE

Another hindrance to good programming has been the internal wranglings of the various labor unions in the entertainment field as to jurisdictional control; and the lack of agreement with the film companies, sports arenas and other groups who feel their incomes menaced.

Reception: Set manufacturers can at least see ahead to the time when interference will be slight, and picture images detailed and clear. One estimate at the moment is that present sets are utilizing only about 30 per cent of their potential clarity. Whether the sets now produced will become obsolescent or not is a ticklish question. Undoubtedly converters to color TV or to Ultra High Frequency will become available, but the cost will be debatable.

Conservative estimates on the probable Canadian set sales by the end of 1951 run from 75,000 sets in operation to 100,000. Compared with the United States expectation of nearly 4,000,000 by the end of this year, Canadian manufacturers can hardly be expecting to get rich overnight.

However, despite all these problems, Canada has decided to go ahead and develop television. Whether or not it would be wiser to wait longer will be something for future historians to decide. But by June 1951, the CBC has announced its intention to have two stations operating, one in Montreal and one in Toronto. And, by that time it is quite possible that several private stations will be ready.

The CBC's technical plans have been released. In Toronto the five Kw transmitter will be built by Canadian General Electric, and a 500-foot tower and antenna will be constructed on the CBC's present Jarvis St. location. The Montreal equipment has been ordered from RCA, but the transmitter site is yet to be determined. At the same time micro-relay connection between the two centres through Ottawa is being pushed ahead, although it isn't certain whether it will be completed by the time of the Grand Opening. Also, the CBC plans to enter the 16 mm. film business, in order to supply programs to future private and CBC stations.

Last month the CBC announced eight appointments to the top TV jobs. In Toronto, S. W. Griffiths, Reginald Horton, Mavor Moore, Fergus Mutrie and Charles Harris. In Montreal, Florent Forget, Charles Frenette, Aurele Seguin and Andre Ouimet. Most of these men have spent some time in the United States and Great Britain finding out what makes TV tick. Over all of them of course sits E. L. Bushnell, Director-General of CBC programs.

Although the CBC has revealed its technical plans it still remains fairly taciturn with regard to its programming. And it will probably remain so until the Massey Commission releases its interim report on radio and TV, expected in May. How much film will be used to fill out the two or three hours of television a day is uncertain, although Mr. Busnell says firmly that "Canadian TV will be Canadian." Outside production advice may be sought, "but on a temporary basis only." However, it is significant to note that the top CBC programmers like Harry Boyle, Andrew Allan, Esse Ljungh are not yet making any move toward television. Their bets are for another five years of good radio.

But perhaps the real reason for the CBC's lack of program plans, is based on the lack of money. It doesn't take mathematical genius to calculate that the amount, $4,500,000, from the Government will be insufficient. Already the CBC is committed to $3,600,000 expenditure for capital equipment. Add to that interest charges and staff salaries, and what's left? CBC's radio program budget for a year is roughly $6 million.

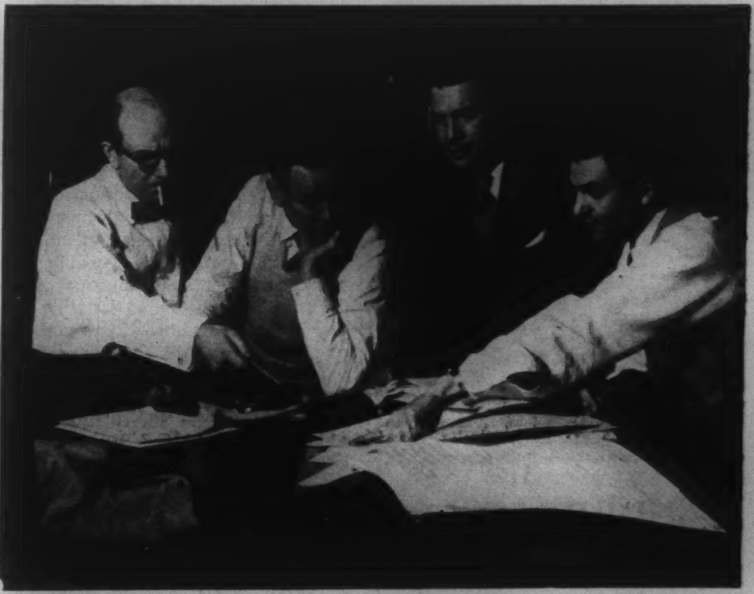
Of course, there will be commercial revenue (some agencies and sponsors are already inquiring about time available) but it will be quite some time before commercial income can equal the load it carries in radio (one-third of the total revenue). Licence rates are still not set, and no one can estimate what they will represent, except that they will not bring in enough.

Undoubtedly the Government will have to invest more money. Hon. J. J. McCann indicated this in his speech to Parliament at the last session. But how much more will be granted is the big question. Certainly, if the CBC cannot pay reasonable rates to artists it will have to look for its talents in the amateur world. And for some years TV may prove a bonanza for such groups as the New Play Society, the Montreal Repertory Company *et al.* But the unions would take a dim view of that, no doubt.

Probably the best suggestion for financing came recently from R. A. Hackbusch, President and Managing Director of Stromberg Carlson Co. Ltd., and President of the Canadian Radio Technical Planning Board.

"Take the sales and excise tax on TV sets, and pay it over for television programming," says Mr. Hackbusch. "This could be split on an equitable basis between whatever private and public stations are operating. The Government won't miss it, they've never received much of it yet. This would yield, by my figures about $5 million for programming in 1952."

One thing is sure: $5 million plus creative imagination could make Canadian TV a successful industry. But it will take both money and brains.



—Gilbert Milne

CONFERENCE: *Experts and advisers (l. to r.) CBC's Mavor Moore, Actor Herbert Marshall, U.N. Radio's Gerald Kean, and Composer Louis Applebaum.*

JEAN TWEED *is the wife of CBC writer and producer Tommy Tweed.*

Tourist Ambassadors

Canadian Ambassador Assigns A Pleasant Task To Our Tourists Going Abroad

by Jean Désy

Rome

A TRAVELLER returning to Canada is always the target of many queries from people back home on his experiences in other lands. Ever-recurring are questions about Canada's reputation abroad.

I should like to give my own answer to the four main questions which were put to me as a member of the diplomatic service, on my recent visit to Canada.

First: what do foreigners think of us? In all the countries of Latin America and Europe where I have been, the word "Canada" is an excellent open sesame. In the old as well as in the new world it is always greeted with an exceptional degree of warmth and friendliness. Our good name is unrivalled *"cui par nihil et nihil secundum."*

Honest Canadians

We are deemed honest, generous and hard-working. Foreigners admire us for the soundness of our political and social systems, our respect for the rights of others, our military achievements, our restraint and unselfishness.

Our soldiers are remembered overseas for their courage and their humanity. I have often heard workers and farmers in France and Italy recall the name of a Canadian who between battles had helped with the chores, shared his rations, and behaved less as a conqueror than as a kind and obliging relative.

I know some Italian families who are still expecting the visit of some Canadian friend, whom they keep posted on births, weddings and deaths, who has become by proxy Giovanna's godfather, and to whom Lorenza mails every Christmas a beribboned parcel of home-cooked dainties. Our boys have remained attached to these distant friends.

Last March, I had the privilege, with some compatriots, of visiting the Ortona cemetery, where more than 1,400 Canadian soldiers are buried. The inhabitants of the town, which is being rebuilt on the ruins wrought by one of the most glorious battles of the last war, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of caring for the graves, on which they place fresh flowers regularly.

At the entrance to the cemetery stands the ancient chapel of San Donato, with its shell-torn walls and mutilated statues. We are now collecting donations for the restoration of the dilapidated monument by Italian artisans and Canadian artists, to which I hope Canadians from all provinces will contribute. Bonds tempered by the devotion and sacrifice of our dead should not be allowed to rust away.

Even where we have no such claim to gratitude, foreigners have a much higher opinion of us than might be imagined by the stay-at-home. There seems to be in many places a sort of instinctive urge to make friends with us. We should certainly not turn away from these overtures.

This brings me to the second question: what do foreigners know of us? Here I must say: very little, practically nothing.

Strange Ideas of Canada

Behind our North Atlantic fogs, the early navigators fancied rich quarries within the reach of all comers. Taking their wishes for reality, transforming our mica cliffs into diamond capes and pebbles into precious nuggets, they created about Canada the legend of a land of riches which has not yet completely been dispelled. To foreign eyes, our map still conjures up visions of wheat fields, forests, beavers, salmon and caribou.

Our actual way of life is almost unknown in other lands, and for this ignorance, we have only ourselves to blame. True, we cannot compete with older nations in the field of art and letters. But nothing prevents us from placing at their disposal what is typical in our books, our music, our paintings.

If the reading public in other countries is not aware of our current literary production, it is because our novels and poems are not available in their bookshops. If the flattering picture drawn of us abroad is a fictitious or distorted one, it is our responsibility to rectify it.

Every Canadian has a personal interest in Canada's international role. This is not only the business of government, of public institutions, diplomatic missions, universities and art guilds. I think the matter does concern everybody. Just as the State has obligations towards the individual, so has the individual obligations towards the State. The prosperity of individual Canadians cannot exist outside of the prosperity of Canada.

—Pan American

"THEY CARRY THEIR COUNTRY *with them": Our tourists, like this young couple viewing Swiss Guard at the Vatican, determine what foreigners think of us.*

The moment a Canadian leaves our shores with a Canadian passport in his possession, he automatically becomes a representative and an ambassador of his own country. He thereby assumes a moral obligation. His instructions are not written on a parchment with red seals appended: they are dictated by his conscience.

Were I to write a *vade-mecum* for the Canadian traveller, a chapter en-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

EUROPE
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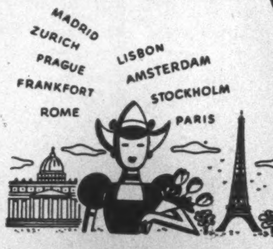

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

British Columbia:

WILL YOU, WON'T YOU

THE PROVINCE'S CCF group is split down the middle between one group which thinks "tame" policies have caused it to lose ground, and a "rightist" element which wants to hold its own. Rightist Grant MacNeil, former member of parliament, won out over "leftist" Colin Cameron, former president, in elections for president last weekend at the provincial convention in Penticton, Okanagan city.

But the real news was a continued attack against Canada's defence expenditures. A late-at-night vote gave a 28-22 Yes-decision on a resolution which said that since Canada can't defend itself anyway, there should be no more expenditures on national defence. There were 110 registered delegates with votes—only 50 had stayed for the vote on this resolution.

Once during the debate, there was a reminder that when the Second Great War started, CCF leaders hadn't stayed with the "no war" section of the CCF's Regina Manifesto, and thus came the question: "Will they keep our decision next time?"

■ At New Westminster, BC, Prison Matron Edna Davis testified drugs enter Oakalla jail for distribution among prisoners. Despite a constant watch, the smuggling method can't be found, rarely are the drugs located. She was testifying against a prisoner, accused of illegal possession of drugs—in jail.

Alberta:

HIS ONLY RANCH

THE ROYAL rancher of Alberta, HRH the Duke of Windsor, arrived in Calgary one recent chilly April morning for his first visit to the "EP" ranch at Pekisko, 65 miles southwest of the city, in nine years. "This is business, not pleasure," explained the Duke, with the Duchess, to a knot of waiting newspapermen.

After installing themselves in the Palliser Hotel's vice-regal suite (the EP ranch house, unoccupied for years, could not be put in shape for them to stay there) the Duke and Duchess journeyed out to Pekisko to inspect the 4,000-acre property. Earlier, the Duke had denied rumors that he intended to sell the ranch. "It's the only ranch I ever owned", he explained.

Now engaged solely in the raising of pedigree Hampshire sheep, Yorkshire pigs and Shorthorn cattle, the ranch was still buried under the remains of the winter's heavy snow. But the visit evidently brought back to the Duke nostalgic memories of his days as Prince of Wales and of the rodeo he staged at the ranch in 1923.

The Duke said he was planning to develop the ranch and extend its operations, principally by switching from Shorthorns to the more popular Hereford beef cattle. As for the chances of discovering oil on the property, the Duke said he was no longer interested in making further attempts on his own. (Unsuccessful exploration was carried out in 1943 and 1944.)

—CP

NOW IT'S "JETMAIL". *W. M. Maclean, Toronto Postmaster, examines some of the first official airmail ever to be carried by jet transport. This "jetmail" was carried from Toronto to New York April 18 on the Avro Canada jetliner. Present airline time on the Toronto-New York hop—110 minutes—will be cut by one-half.*

—CP

SUB-HUNTER. *The U.S. Grumman Avenger, torpedo-carrying navy plane being bought by the RCN for anti-submarine work. A three-man, propellor aircraft, it will be used by the Navy's fleet air arm on the aircraft carrier Magnificent.*

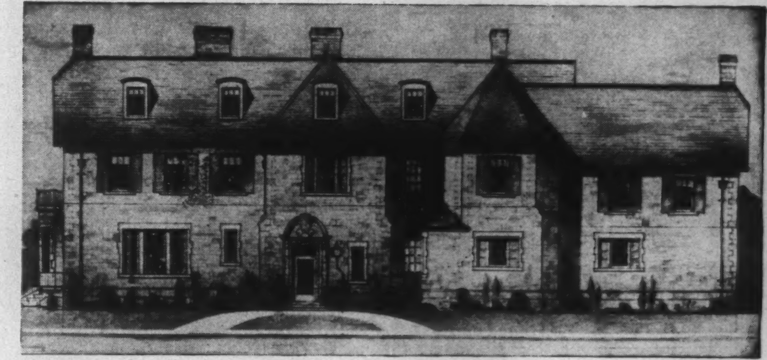
Quebec:

MORE SEEKERS

QUEBEC Liberals are beginning to give serious thought to next month's convention in Quebec City at which they will have to choose a permanent leader to succeed Senator Adelard Godbout, who resigned as provincial chief after his personal defeat in the last general election.

Already two Quebec Liberals have announced their intentions of standing as candidates. They are Georges Emile Lapalme, M P for L'Assomption-Joliette-Montcalm, and J. M. Nadeau, a defeated candidate in the last election.

At least two other names have been mentioned: George C. Marler and J. O. Asselin.



—CP

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE. *Here is an architect's idea of what the permanent home for Canada's Prime Minister is going to look like. The three-storey mansion, on Ottawa's Sussex Street, is expected to be ready next fall.*

Mr. Marler, a former vice-chairman of the Montreal City Executive Committee (of which Mr. Asselin is chairman), has led the eight-man Liberal Opposition in the House during the past session and his handling of the party's affairs has brought him much praise. Too much, perhaps. For, at the last sitting, Premier Duplessis said, "Nobody is superior to the present leader of the Liberal Party." Some think that a man who receives such praise from the Premier should not become leader of the Opposition.

Another question is, of course, how a party led by an Anglo-Saxon Protestant would fare in a predominantly French Roman Catholic province. It couldn't fare much worse than at the last election.

A strong group of Liberals have openly expressed their opinion that one of the bright young Liberals at Ottawa would be the man to rebuild the party.

But the two most prominent young French-speaking Liberals on Parliament Hill are Hon. Edouard Rinfret, son of the Chief Justice, and Hon. Hugues Lapointe, son of the late Minister of Justice, and both have recently accepted cabinet positions, an indication that they are not interested in the provincial leadership.

Manitoba:

PAY FOR MPP'S

MEMBERS of Manitoba's legislature, after putting in long hours during the recent session, decided the work warranted a raise in pay. They voted by an overwhelming majority to boost their indemnities per session from $2,000 to $2,500. Even with the raise the Manitoba indemnities were $500 less than members receive in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta legislatures. The Premier's salary was raised from $9,050 to $10,500 including his sessional indemnity; Cabinet ministers from $7,288 to $8,500; Opposition leader from $1,500 to $2,000.

CCF members in the legislature, official Opposition, were heartily in favor of the higher indemnities and salaries, but the group of six anti-coalitionists disagreed. With a provincial election held last fall the anti-coalitionists said the House had no business raising the members' indemnities when no mention of the move was made during the campaign speeches. They suggested that old age pensions and civil servants' wages should be raised first.

Saskatchewan:

SMALL GAINS

IT MAY or may not have basis in fact but a persistent rumor is circulating in Regina that negotiations are under way for the sale of the Provincial Government's sodium sulphate plant at Chaplin, 100 miles west of Regina.

An Ontario syndicate is said to be interested in the plant which gave the Government a profit of $57,000 in 1948 and $15,000 last year. Capital investment amounts to $1,000,000.

If true, the story might indicate a reversal of Government policy. Opposition groups have urged the Government to dispense with less profitable enterprises. But the Government denies the rumors and says it intends to stay in the business.

■ If any difficulty is experienced in handling rent controls, now that Saskatchewan has taken over the job, it will most likely occur in the city of Regina. Housing in the province's capital is still inadequate and the population is growing.

In other urban centres the housing problem is not so pressing. Pressure from landlords for the raising of rentals will probably not be great. The province has been in the business only since April 1 and the demand for higher rents has not yet arisen to any degree in Regina.

Nova Scotia:

CANNED GOODS

A DALHOUSIE University professor is conducting a crusade to rid the scholastic world of what he terms "the curse of the blackboard."

Schoolchildren of the future, says Professor C. H. Mercer, will listen to their lessons played back on a tape recorder, rather than squint at a

H. BROCK SMITH

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blackboard. Schoolrooms should be built "around the microphone," rather than "inside the blackboard" he says.

Other innovations resulting from a more widespread use of tape and wire recorders would be a switch to "memory" rather than written homework and the substitution of recorder-stimulated discussion for examination. For that matter, he adds, lessons prepared and recorded by specialists could be imported for re-auditions in schools all over the country.

Professor Mercer sees almost limitless horizons for the use of the recording machines.

"Why not canned religion?" he says. "There is no reason why rural churches cannot have services every Sunday even without a minister, if they use the recorder."

■ The annual sap run in Nova Scotia's $30,000-a-year maple syrup industry is now under way.

Nova Scotia producers have no trouble selling their product. Rated second to none, the province's maple syrup, maple "cream" and maple sugar are snapped up by eager Nova Scotia consumers as soon as they hit the local markets. Much of the syrup used is actually imported.

One threat to the business is the demand for hard maple for the manufacture of hardwood floors and furniture. Lumber producers are cutting an ever-increasing swath from the sugar maple stands.

Newfoundland:

HOUSEWARMING

OFFICIAL welcome to the Dominion came to Newfoundland, now beginning its second year of Confederation, in the form of a goldplated Mace presented by British Columbia. It will replace the time-honored Mace that the province has had since 1832. It will take time, report cagey Newfoundlanders, to give the new one the tradition of the old. Example: in 1834 the old one was seized by a Mrs. Travers, owner of the hotel which housed the early parliament, in lieu of back rent.

The Mace, the first ever made in Canada, was fashioned by craftsmen of Henry Birks and Son of Vançouver. It was ceremoniously presented to the province by BC Finance Minister Herbert Anscombe in St. John's.

The province is soon to receive the gift of a Speaker's chair from Ontario, while her sister Maritime province, Prince Edward Island, has promised a gavel.

NEW MARKETS

THE Newfoundland Base Command of the United States AAF will shortly open a procurement and purchasing office in Montreal to increase its purchases of general merchandise in Canada. This does not mean, however, that there will be any decrease in the amount of goods purchased in Newfoundland.

The goods to be purchased in the rest of Canada were formerly bought in the New York area and shipped by boat to various bases of the NBC. The appointment of a USAF purchasing agent in Montreal will result in a substantial increase in purchases in Canadian markets amounting to several million dollars' worth.

In the past the U.S. supplies were sent to Newfoundland on Army and Navy ships. U.S. troops and sailors were able to buy food, cigarettes, liquor, clothing, and household articles more cheaply than they could get them at military establishments in the United States.

■ Seventy-three sealers on the Algerine made a fine three weeks' wages. Being first in with 25,792 pelts valued at $40,000, they netted $360 each from the yield and from the sale of flippers, by right belonging to the crew. The ship is back on the ice pans but will find it more difficult to capture their prey; may have to shoot instead of clubbing the animals as is the usual practice.

—CP

KINGLY PRESENT. *Finance Minister Herbert Anscombe, left, and Premier Byron I. Johnson of British Columbia, gaze at the mace recently presented by that Province to Newfoundland. Manufactured in Vancouver, the gold-plated symbol of authority shows the Royal Crown, crests of Canada, Newfoundland and British Columbia, with three dolphins underneath the crests and the BC Native Indian legendary Thunderbird at foot of the staff. See "Housewarming."*

—CP

BOUND FOR PRAGUE. *Benjamin Rogers, 38, of Vernon, BC, and Charlottetown, is Canada's new chargé d'affaires at Prague. He expects to leave for Czechoslovakia some time next month to replace R. M. Macdonnell, who was transferred to the Canadian Embassy at Paris recently.*

THEN AND NOW

Anniversary

Apr. 23, 53rd; The **Hon. Lester Bowles Pearson,** Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Awards

Ian Halliday of Ottawa has won one of the first Viscount Alexander Scholarships to the University of California. A mathematics and physics student at the University of Toronto, he will study for his doctor's degree in astronomy. Two annual grants of $1,300 each commemorate the Governor-General's Charter Day Address in Los Angeles last year.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York announces that six Canadians have won research fellowships totalling $16,000. They are: **Northrop Frye,** Professor of English, and **Dr. Jean Isabel Hubener,** lecturer in German, both at Victoria College, University of Toronto; **Dr. Kenneth James McCallum,** Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of Saskatchewan; **Dr. Nicholas Polunin,** Professor of Botany, McGill University; **Dr. Kenneth Meyer Setton,** head of the History Department of the University of Manitoba; **Dr. Gregory Vlastos,** Professor of Philosophy, Cornell University, NY., former faculty member of Queen's University and an RCAF veteran.

Deaths

Senator Antoine J. Leger, 69, Secretary-Treasurer for New Brunswick 1925-35; following a stroke in Moncton, NB.

Walter Huston, 66, Toronto-born stage and screen star and one of filmdom's best-loved figures; in Hollywood of a heart attack.

Cesar Borre, 70, internationally known conductor and choir director, professor in charge of music at St. Michael's College, Toronto; of a heart attack.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EYES ON GERMANY

THERE has been a rather hysterical note in some of the warnings about what might happen in Berlin or in all of Germany this spring, starting with the much-advertised Communist Youth Rally on May 28. Isn't it rather curious, when you think of it, that this rally, and the scheme for swarming into West Berlin and taking it over, should have been talked about so far in advance?

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

As it seemed in the beginning, the idea was to sow fear and uncertainty, and intimidate many West Berliners, including the police, to "play it safe" and not expose themselves foolishly during the "last hour" of a battle which they were sure to lose. With the ground thus prepared, the massed youth of the Eastern Zone would then storm down the hundreds of streets leading into the Western sectors—streets which are quite without roadblocks — behind slogans of "Peace" and "Unity of all Germans".

Thoroughly trained men of the new militia of the East Zone, carefully instructed in their objectives, would be infiltrated in the ranks of the youth, and would slip aside to seize strategic points. It would all be done by Germans; not a Russian uniform would be in sight anywhere.

The assumption would be that the West Berlin police wouldn't shoot at the youngsters covering the operation, and Allied troops would hesitate to shoot at the militia squads—disguised as civilians—carrying out the occupation of the Western sectors as a "spontaneous demonstration of the will to unity of the German people." If the Allied troops did fire, then they could be called "butchers of German youth", and the "spontaneous" Germans could fire back in self-defence.

West Berlin Prepares

It looked like a very clever scheme. But now the calculations behind it look too clever. The West Berliners, whose morale seemed to have sunk considerably since blockade days, have stood their ground. The Allies have stated flatly that they will resist the invasion to the limit, have set up a combined command on the SHAEF model for the British, French and American garrison forces, and carried out test maneuvres. The West German Government has given its support, by announcing that it will move a number of federal bureaus to Berlin and by reviving plans for admitting West Berlin to the Bonn State.

Now the East German Communist leaders say that the Youth Rally never intended to invade the Western sectors; and this Rally may turn out to be a much smaller affair than the early propaganda made out. If so, that will be all to the good. But nothing will be settled, just as nothing was settled by the victory of the airlift over the blockade. *Germany remains the most important objective in the world to the Soviets,* and they will keep everlastingly at the job of winning control over the whole of it.

The alarming thing about their campaign is the shift in the past year or so from the appeal of communism to the appeal of nationalism, the lure of trade with the expanding Soviet world, the promise of German unity, and the bait of a position of neutrality —a program cynically compounded to attract a great many Germans.

Actually, the Soviet plan seems to be to generate through their "National Front" an imposing demand for German unity, a peace treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and then call for a new Foreign Ministers' Conference. At this they would propose a coalition all-German Government, including representatives of the Bonn Government and the East German Communist Government; the conclusion of a peace treaty with this government; and the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops.

New German-Soviet Deal?

After this, they would count on their carefully prepared organization of Communist Party, People's Police, trained militia, and agents infiltrated throughout the Western Zone, to take over the whole country. We may be sure that there is a real danger of this happening, if we agree to a withdrawal of our troops *before* we have taken part in four-power supervision of free elections throughout Germany, and before West Germany has been provided with some police or defensive force. But we may also be sure that if we continue to insist on such terms the Soviets are unlikely to come to agreement on a German solution.

Why is it that, with German dislike and fear of the Russians, implanted by the experiences of their soldiers in the war in Russia and in Russian POW camps, by the conduct of Soviet troops in Germany, by the tales of the refugees who continue to stream out of the Eastern Zone, and by a primitive abhorrence of Asia standing on the Elbe, there is so much worry lest the Germans again "make a deal" with Moscow?

One reason is that they have done it twice before, in 1922 at Rapallo, and in 1939, in the Nazi-Soviet Pact. But these deals were made on a more or less equal basis. On the first occasion both nations were weak and being treated by others as pariahs. On the second occasion both were strong and feared.

The Germans understand power, and know that they cannot make a useful deal with Soviet Russia before they have recovered their strength to a great degree. They can see from the condition of their Eastern Zone and of the neighboring satellites that, with today's power relationship, they could be nothing but a colony of Moscow.

Probably a stronger reason for fear of what the Germans may do or become is that we just don't know what the Germans *are* today. As the eminent British authority on Germany, F. A. Voigt, writes in the valuable but little-known American magazine *Plain Talk,* the Germans, after waging total war, suffered total defeat. It was a "defeat not only of the German armed forces, not only of the National Socialist Party, not only of the German nation, but of every German belief, tradition and institution."

Voigt finds that "there are Nationalists in Germany today, but no nationalism. There are 'Nazis' but no National Socialism. Socialism is little more than . . . a conventional allegiance to certain rather old-fashioned principles. There are Communists, but no communism.

"The Empire of the Hohenzollerns is a memory so faint that it is hardly discernible. The Weimar Republic is fading fast into oblivion. Even the Third Reich is but a memory which all are trying to forget. And of the future there is no vision of any kind . . . There is no hope either in Socialism, or National Socialism, or in communism, or in 'democracy' . . . Even German patriotism is at a low ebb."

Such a nation is not likely to become a great power again soon, and may never become one again. The Germans may have overstrained themselves during the past 35 years in much the same way as the French overstrained themselves through the Napoleonic experience; and indeed Voigt reports that the Germans, regarding the French as "another defeated people", show a curious francophilism today.

Our German Policy

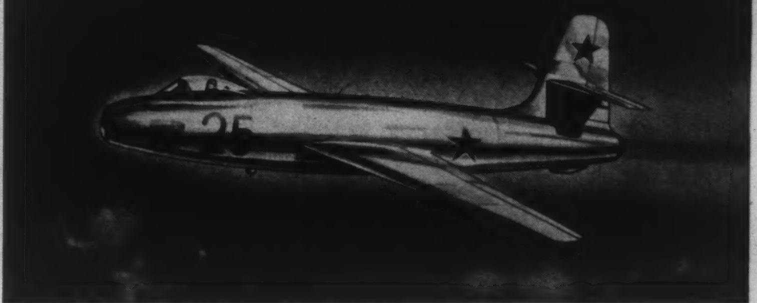
In this baffling situation, what should be our policy towards the Germans? Surely it is the policy which Mr. Churchill has proposed in his most eloquent speech since the war and which *The Economist* has developed: Germany must be embraced in Western Europe, admitted to the Council of Europe on terms of equality, and given control of her foreign relations.

The control over her industries which our occupation and the Ruhr Statute seek to maintain should be brought within the framework of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (and that organization brought within the Council of Europe). And our military safeguards in Germany should be brought within a system of joint defence for Western Europe.

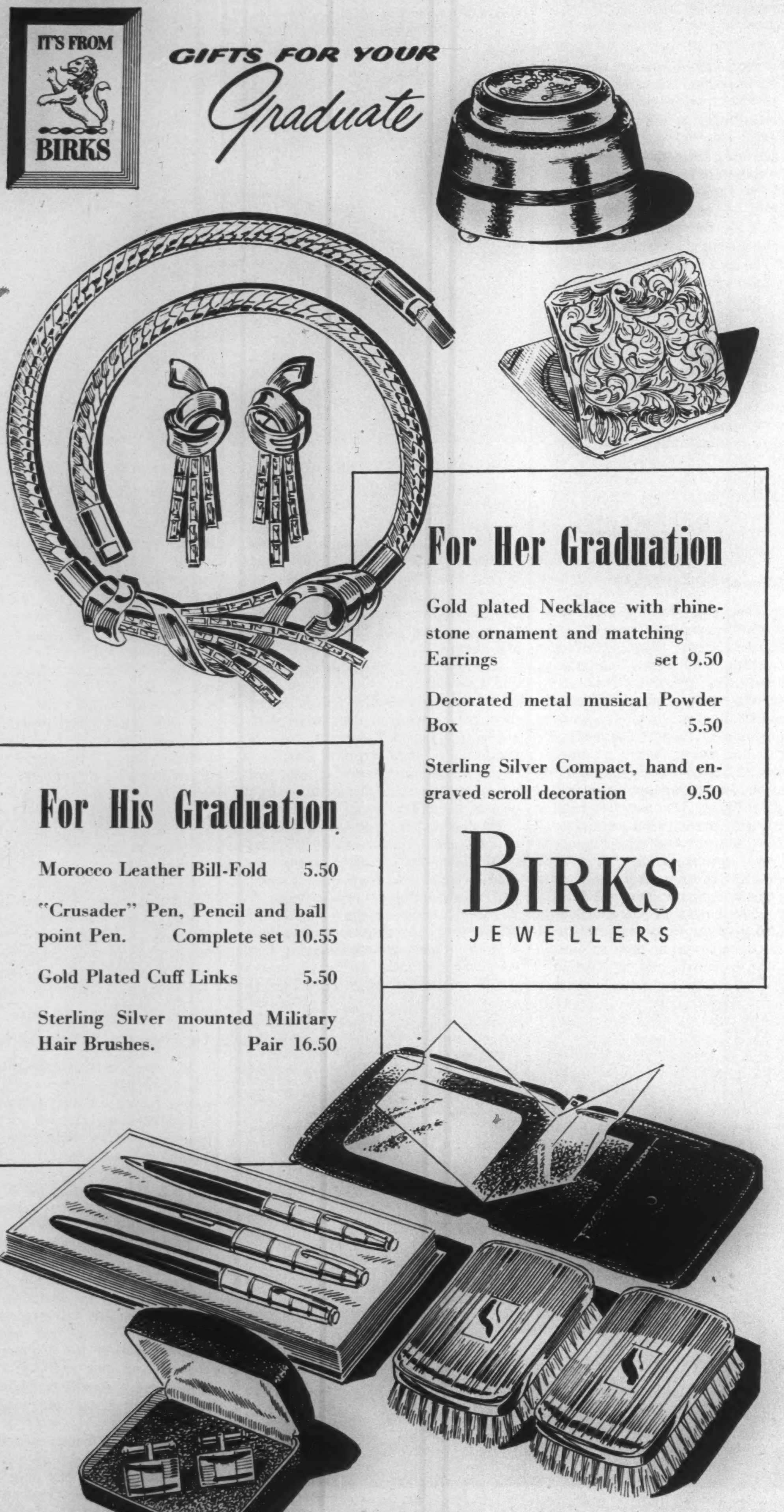
While this is being carried out, the Western Powers should take the political initiative by exposing the shams of Soviet policy in Germany, repeating the offer of free elections leading to the reunification of the country,

—International

CORDON OF WEST BERLIN POLICE *guard street leading into French sector from one of many demonstrations of recent weeks aimed at spreading "jitters," preparing the way for mass rally of May 28 which is to storm through the city.*


—Aviation Week

NEW SOVIET "YAK" JET FIGHTER: *This type may have taken part in incident in which Soviets appear to have shot down U.S. plane somewhere in Baltic.*



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exposing the false pretences of Soviet economic achievements in Eastern Germany and at home, and the mirage of vast trade opportunities in impoverished Eastern Europe and China.

This way, the Acheson way of building areas of strength, is the way to a German solution, and not the latest Lippmann notion, that all this trouble can be saved by getting Stalin to sign a paper that Germany shall be neutral ground.

GENERAL CLAY'S STORY

LUCIUS CLAY'S report of his four years as American occupation chief in Germany ("Decision in Germany", Doubleday, $5.25) is in this respect like a good movie: you have to come in at the beginning to understand what it is all about. Only if you have read his account of how the American occupation was set up, can you fully appreciate the difficulties with which he had to struggle.

Clay learned about his appointment when Robert Murphy, later his political adviser, dropped into his office in Washington, before he had been told himself. Even after Byrnes had taken him in to see Roosevelt, Eisenhower still had not been informed. No one mentioned the State Department's role in German policy to him, or seemed to have thought it out.

When he went to Europe in April 1945 he still knew nothing of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1057, based on the Morgenthau Plan for a Carthaginian peace, which was to hobble American efforts in Germany until mid -1947.

But Clay soon learned that he had under his command a U.S. Group Control Council in Paris and London, with a staff of hundreds of prospective military government officers who had made a thorough study of all aspects of German government and issued a manual on occupation policy, taking a liberal line. This aroused indignation in Washington, and was ordered destroyed; but a year later Byrnes went to Stuttgart and made a speech bearing out the manual!

In the matter of Berlin, where the blockade and airlift were later to bring Clay's stewardship to its climax of difficulty and danger, he learned that Ambassador Winant, sitting on the European Advisory Commission, had argued against asking for guarantees of access, saying that this would only arouse Soviet suspicions.

In view of all this, it must be admitted that General Clay did very well. His plain, unvarnished story (with illustrations, maps and index) of his four years of harassment and frustration is one which no one concerned with the German question (and who is not?) can afford to miss.

Brigadier-General Howley's "Berlin Command" (Allen, $4.50) is another kind of dish entirely. Here is a tough guy who claims to have understood what the Russians were up to sooner than anyone else, and to have played the leading part in preventing the Soviets from stealing Berlin. He must have been worth having around, for General Clay to have kept him in the job, while probably aware of Howley's disparagement of him.

—*Willson Woodside*

BOOKS

MILD DESTROYER

ALBERT EINSTEIN: His Work And Its Influence On Our World — by Leopold Infeld — *Saunders—$2.75.*

IF DR. INFELD'S lectures are as clear as his writing, his students at the University of Toronto are indeed fortunate. In this book of 125 pages he has explained, with virtually no mathematics, the essentials of Einstein's work and, in language that any intelligent layman can understand, has shown how Einstein has influenced modern physics.

The intelligent layman, who perhaps is a hypothetical figure, has had many popularizations of Einstein's thought offered to him since the early 1920's, the period when it began to dawn upon the world at large that a revolution had occurred in the universe and that the leader of the revolution was an obscure physicist, then a member of the Prussian Academy in Berlin. The award of the Nobel Prize in 1922 for his theory of the photoelectric effect made him news to the public.

Fellow physicists, however, had recognized the importance of his work for many years, some as early as 1905 when his first paper on the special relativity theory was published. In 1919, he was moderately famous in academic circles throughout the world, principally on account of the experimental confirmation, in that year, of his general theory of relativity.

The popularizations of relativity that began to appear about that time usually suffered from one or two faults. Either the authors wrote down to their hypothetical reader, crediting him with too little intelligence, or, after promising him that they would make the whole matter as simple as A B C, they proceeded to use a jargon that none but another physicist could understand.

Dr. Infeld has skillfully avoided both these faults. He has a great respect for Einstein, with whom he has worked quite recently at Princeton, but he is not overawed by him. Readers of this book need not be frightened by imaginary difficulties and may even be encouraged by it to explore the subject further.

—U of T

LEOPOLD INFELD

After all, while we await destruction by the hydrogen bomb, we might as well learn something about the gentle, kindly old philosopher whose theories have made it a possibility.

—J.L.C.

SOLDIER

ROMMEL — by Desmond Young — *Collins — $3.00.*

THIS IS the biography of a soldier, but more than that it is the biography of a way of military life which, unfortunately, appears to be dying if not dead.

To men like Ernest Bevin, who spoke sneeringly of "the trade union of generals," to the Nazis who murdered Rommel, to the Communists who murdered several thousand Polish officer prisoners, and to the men responsible for the Allied policy toward the end of World War II of not saluting German superior officers and not returning the salutes of German soldiers, the entire philosophy on which this book is based will seem fantastically wrong.

For Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was a soldier who, while he fought hard and mercilessly in the field, was capable of both feeling and expressing admiration for a courageous and capable opponent. In fact, it was almost wholly impossible for him to believe that a professional soldier could act like anything but a gentleman, and it was this blindness to contemporary military realism which, pretty directly, cost him his life.

No better figure could be found for a military biography, because Rommel was a soldier literally all his adult life. His *Wehrpass*, or Record of Service, shows that he was on strength of the Wehrmacht from July, 1910, until October, 1944, when he killed himself to avoid a public trial for complicity in the plot against Hitler's life.

As a junior officer in the field during the first World War, Rommel exhibited not only incredible personal courage, but the beginnings of that ability to make quick decisions and to exploit success which were to mark his command of the armoured forces in North Africa, where some of his most brilliant strategic victories began as mere reconnaissances in force.

Between the wars, Rommel served ten years as a regimental officer, and then rose quickly through a series of staff and instructional posts. In the battle for France, he led the 7th Panzer Division in a headlong dash from Germany to Cherbourg, during which he captured most of 51st Highland Division and its gallant commander, of whom, characteristically, he always afterwards spoke with sympathy and admiration.

All this, of course, was merely preparation—the best possible preparation—for North Africa. The North African campaign, both its political and military sides, takes up the bulk of Brigadier Young's book. From the

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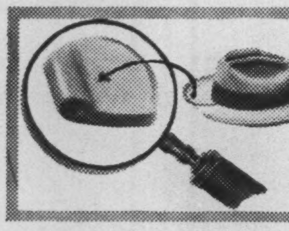

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novel and fascinating point of view of the other side, we see a daring and imaginative general, hamstrung by dubious allies, scanty and inferior equipment, and continuous political interference, still managing to strike a series of blows which more than once came within a few miles or hours of complete success. To any student of military or political affairs, much of this material will be invaluable.

From Africa, Rommel went to the Westwall, and his eclipse began. Long before D-Day, he saw that the invasion must succeed, and so informed his Fuhrer. That was the beginning of the end. Enemies in high places started it, and his implication in the plot against Hitler did the rest. The wounded Field Marshal, Germany's greatest hero, was allowed to drink poison to save his family from the Gestapo.

"Rommel" is a fine book from any angle. It is more than competently written, incredibly well-documented, and profusely illustrated. It will receive rough treatment from those who feel that no "enemy" should ever merit praise, but Rommel was never in spirit or in fact a Nazi. He was a soldier, a plain one and, beyond doubt, a great one. —*Thaddeus Kay*

ACROSS THE DESK

THIS WAS A MAN — by Esme Wingfield-Stratford—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

■ Here is the life story of an exceptionally gifted man, the Honorable Edward Vesey Bligh, son of the fifth Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall in Kent. Readers interested in the Victorian Age will like the book, which is largely made up of Bligh's own memoirs. He became successively diplomat, parson, and squire.

A prize ought to be awarded to this book for what is surely the most ingenuous footnote ever conceived. Bligh's memoir states, "Some of the journeys had to be performed night and day on horseback as from Belgrave to Constantinople — a record journey of that kind being about four days." The word "Belgrave" is asterisked, and the footnote reads: "So in manuscript. Can it have referred to the Minister's London residence — or be a *lapsus calami* for Boulogne?"!

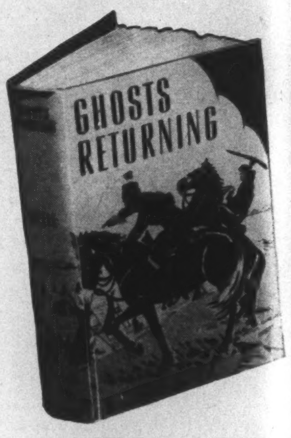
CREATIVE CAMPUS—*University of Manitoba Students' Union.*

■ This third issue of *Creative Campus*, dated Spring, 1950, is a remarkably good production and raises justifiable doubt as to whether any previous Canadian undergraduate outlet for creative expression has had higher standards, or as high.

Photographic reproductions are sharp, faithful and dramatic. In the stories and poems, one is glad to discover less emphasis on the pseudo-emotional stirrings and the screaming selfishness and iconoclasm so common to much of the "literature" in student magazines. There is an excellent critical interpretation of A. M. Klein's poetry by Sid Warhaft. Of the scannable verses, easily the best is Edith Motley's "Lullaby." William Kurelek has a striking graphite rendering of a man troubled by his conscience. The Editor-in-Chief is Alvin Goldman.

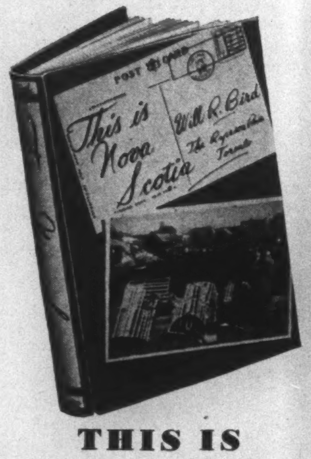
—*J.B.*

Leading New Books



GHOSTS
RETURNING

By Harwood Steele. A dramatic novel of the North West Mounted Police. "Rich in action, in climax and surprise . . . first-class entertainment."—S. Morgan-Powell in the *Montreal Star.* $3.50.



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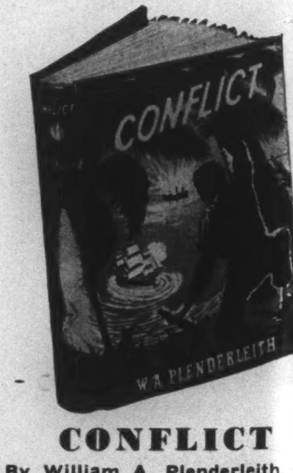

CONFLICT

By William A. Plenderleith. "A sweeping story which runs the gamut from stirring encounters at sea to the trek of the Loyalists . . . to Canadian freedom."—*London Free Press.* $3.50

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PEOPLE

Bouquets

■ The **Hon. Peter Ward,** reported to be unofficially engaged to **Princess Margaret,** spent three war years at Victoria, BC. Evacuated to Canada with other British children, he attended Shawnigan Lake School from 1939 to 1942. Headmaster **C. W. Lonsdale** says Ward was "a good average athlete, ahead of the local boys scholastically. He fitted in extremely well here and was a good mixer."

■ BC women and hospitality got a pat on the back from **Kynaston R. Hansard.** The New Zealander (who never liked women till he came to Canada) says his countrywomen are "all too sun tanned," but BC girls are "beautiful". As for hospitality: "There's something about the friendliness of the Western Canadian that just gets me."

Wide Horizons

■ Members of the crew of the Canadian aircraft carrier *Magnificent* decided to show shivering folks back home just how hot it can get. **Commander B. S. McEwen,** Dartmouth, NS., **Sub-Lt. F. C. Atkinson,** Toronto, **Lt.-Cmdr. Peter Cossette,** Ottawa and Halifax, and **Leading Seaman Alan Templeton** of Ottawa, (left to right above), staged an egg-frying act on deck while exercising off the coast of Cuba.

—CP

EGG-FRYING *off the coast of Cuba.*

■ Several Alberta Hutterite colonies are moving to Mexico where land has been made available for colonization at $20 an acre. According to **Peter Schetter** of the Wainwright group: "We are leaving because we believe that no Christian church can endure without the teaching of God's word in the schools". Mexican authorities have promised them religious freedom and immunity from military service.

■ "We have got to produce more fish per man," **Premier Smallwood** told the Legislature, "if Newfoundland is to be prosperous." Present production is 4,000 pounds of fish per man per season, with 28,000 men working in the fishing boats. Experiments with new boats, gear and grounds will shortly be undertaken by the Government to "make Newfoundland the greatest fishing country in the world."

■ **Manitoba Government members** strongly opposed a suggestion that cocktail bars be permitted in Winnipeg. This was at a caucus called to sound out members on a resolution before the Legislature calling for a public hearing on liquor laws. Other suggestions—the serving of beer and wine with restaurant meals, abolition of the permit system and liquor deliveries—got a mixed reception.

BY AND LARGE

■ In New Westminster, BC, County Court Judge Harry Sullivan deferred sentence on a 17-year-old lad charged with breaking and entering. "All this mollycoddling and psychology," he said. "What these kids need is a good whipping—on the place where their brains seem to be."

■ St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto has decided to make things easier for expectant fathers. Till now they have had to haunt corridors and a sunroom baring their feelings to nurses and visitors. In the new maternity ward a special fathers' room has been set aside, away from labor and delivery rooms, where they can chew their nails "in peace."

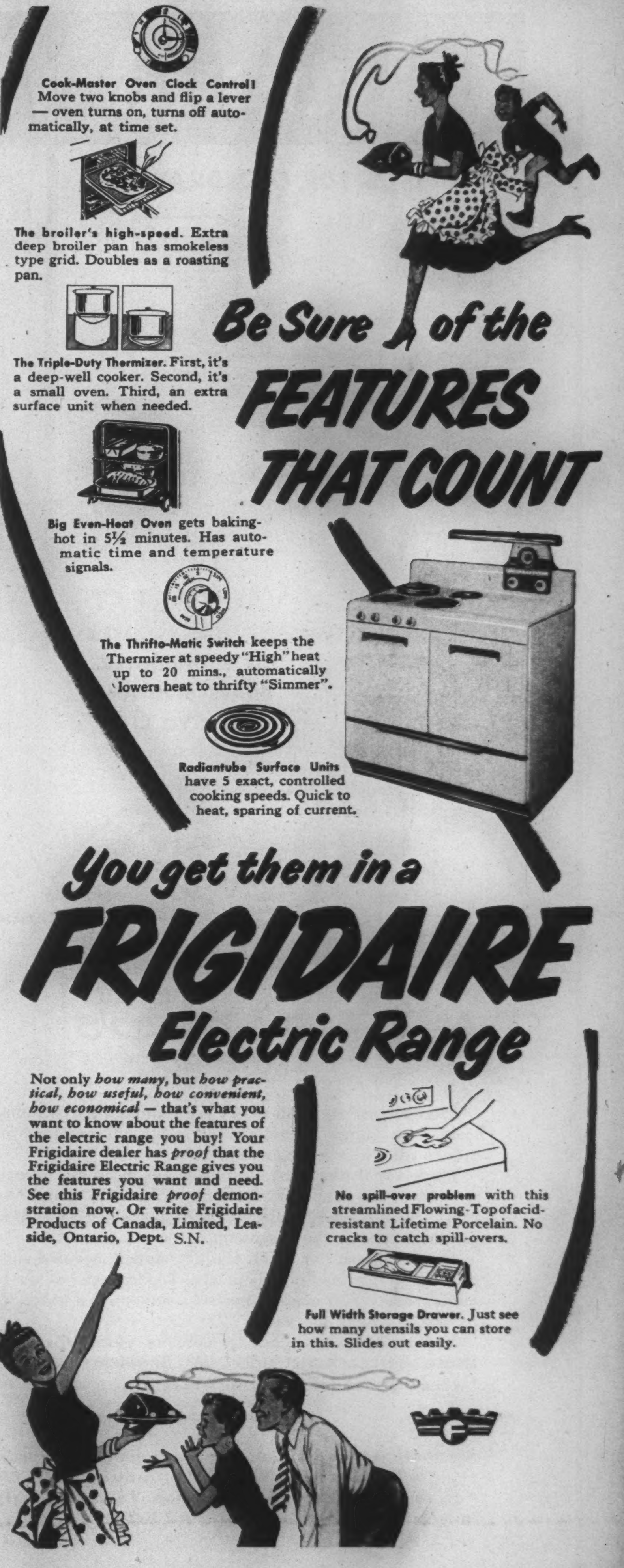
■ Montreal taxi-driver Fernand Fredette told Judge T. A. Fontaine that he was eating spaghetti with a policeman friend. The latter told him he was going to report Fredette had a body in his car. Fredette thought he was joking but, later, hearing a police siren, he thought he was going to be questioned; he accelerated and was arrested for reckless driving.

■ Senator Donald A. MacLennan (L., Nova Scotia) told his colleagues he had read an article in *The Evening Citizen,* Ottawa, which said the Senate is no longer news and that its debates are by no means outstanding. The same issue, he said, contained an item about a Jersey City cat called Minnie which adopted a mouse. The Senate had better start talking about that sort of thing, he said, if it wants to get into the papers.

■ A theatre manager at New Toronto, Ont., says local "bright" boys have a new stunt. A gang collects enough money to buy a ticket for one boy. Then they drag garbage cans from nearby apartments and pile them against the wall under the washroom window. The boy with the ticket goes in and unlocks the washroom window and the boys climb in.

■ In Ottawa, Joseph Fleming hoped frankness might beat a speeding charge. He told Provincial Constable Alex. McLean: "If I had seen you coming I certainly wouldn't have gone that fast." "That," remarked McLean, "would seem obvious." Magistrate O'Connor agreed, fined Fleming $10.

■ In February, 1909, Mrs. W. B. Hodge of Sawyerville, Que., had a little girl, Myrtle Currier of Ivry, staying with her. She wrote to the child's mother asking if she could stay a few more days. The mother sent a postcard to her daughter saying, "yes, till the end of the week." This postcard was finally delivered to the child, now Mrs. R. B. Learned, last week.



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The broiler's high-speed. Extra deep broiler pan has smokeless type grid. Doubles as a roasting pan.

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Big Even-Heat Oven gets baking-hot in 5½ minutes. Has automatic time and temperature signals.

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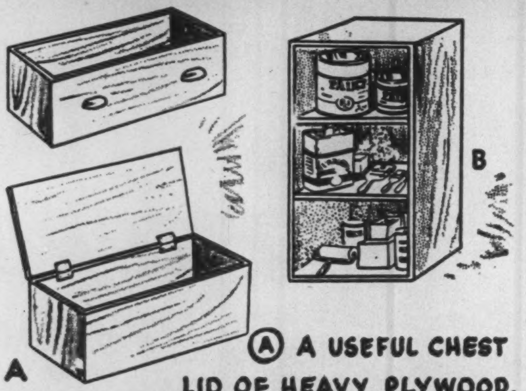
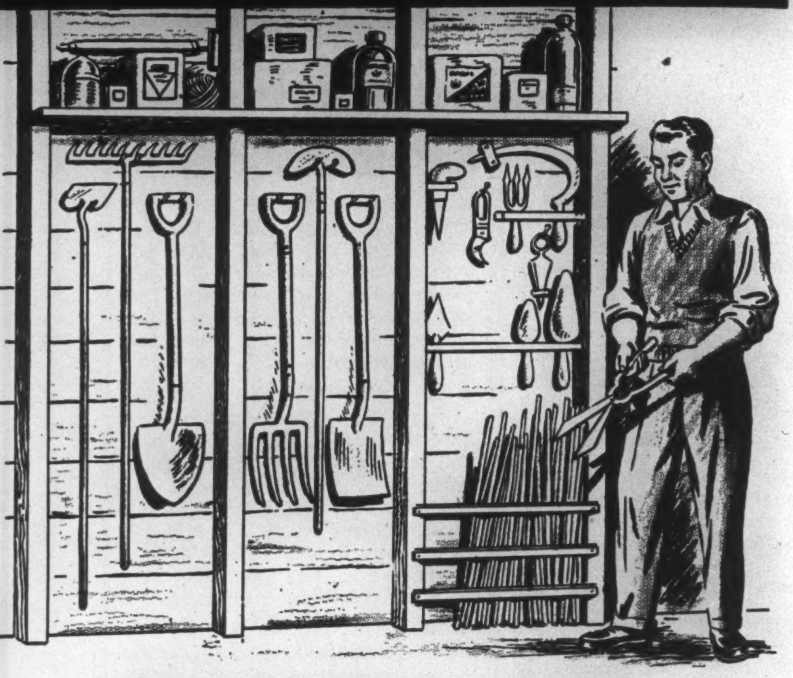
Full Width Storage Drawer. Just see how many utensils you can store in this. Slides out easily.

Around the Home . . .

NEW USES FOR OLD DRAWERS



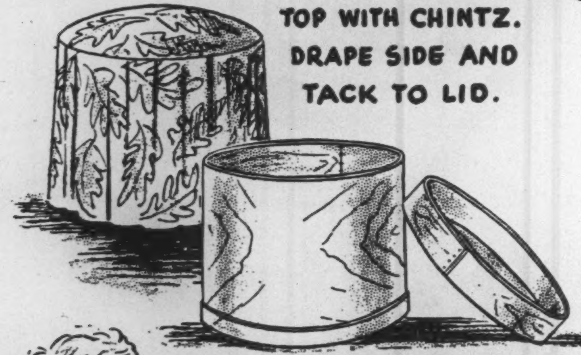
Ⓐ A USEFUL CHEST
LID OF HEAVY PLYWOOD.
Ⓑ FITTED WITH SHELVES, HUNG ON WALL.



GARDENING TOOLS IN ORDER

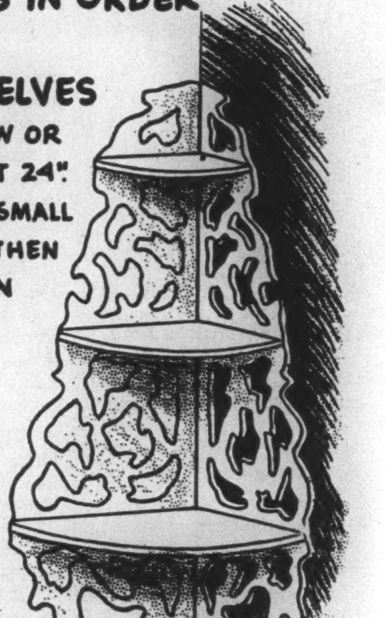
CHEESE BOX-VANITY SEAT

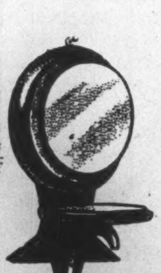
PAD TOP OF BOX. COVER
TOP WITH CHINTZ.
DRAPE SIDE AND
TACK TO LID.



KNICK-KNACK SHELVES

WORK WITH COPING SAW OR
JIG-SAW. HEIGHT ABOUT 24".
SHELVES 7" DEEP. USE SMALL
FINISHING NAILS; THEN
SMALL ANGLE IRON
TO HOLD BACK
TOGETHER





ANOTHER IDEA

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

After hitting my head with a hoe handle when stepping inside the garage door yesterday, I've put my tools in order — and here's the arrangement.

There's still plenty of usefulness left in an old bureau drawer, as the chap next door showed me. He turned one into a chest for Junior's toys; fitted another with shelves for paint cans in the basement.

An old cheese box, with the lid padded, covered with attractive chintz, draped to the floor makes a lovely vanity seat. The cheese box also serves as a catch-all for out-of-season footwear.

Nothing displays small ornaments more effectively than a wall bracket or corner shelf. Shown are two types turned out on a basement work-bench.

• • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas — write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490 Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

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A TORY LARK

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WITH THE TWO main Parties so evenly balanced, it was inevitable that sooner or later the Government would be defeated on a snap division. As this is a country where, unlike Ireland, the inevitable does happen, it soon did — on a motion for the adjournment following a debate on coal.

It may be that the Opposition wished to express its dissatisfaction with the Government's attitude on the subject of fuel. It may have been intended as a warning to the Government to tread warily in its future legislation. It may have been what Mr. Herbert Morrison called it, just "a Tory lark". But the result was a Government defeat—by a majority of 26. The first defeat in the short life of this Parliament, but assuredly not the last.

No one expected the Government to resign—in spite of humorous shouts calling it to do so. No one would have been more shocked than the members of the Opposition, if the Government had resigned. It was all good clean parliamentary fun, and conducted on both sides in a most sporting spirit. But the Opposition also had better walk warily. The British public is in no mood to appreciate this sort of parliamentary joke.

There are a great many people who would like to see this government defeated, but they don't want to see it merely harassed. The business of the nation must be carried on, and tactics of this sort do not help very much towards that vital purpose.

The next General Election will be lost or won in the House of Commons; and one of the worst impressions either side could make would be that of playing politics. The Opposition had better think again before they force any more of these snap decisions, which are not really intended to decide anything.

TALKING OF FOOD

MORE FOOD, with better supplies of milk, eggs, and meat, is promised in the Economic Survey for 1950, just out. More woollen and other clothing are promised too. The electricity supply is also expected to improve, though only slightly. And there will be fewer new houses—a drop from 200,000 a year to about 185,000 — and fewer motor-cars of all types, because of expected increases in exports.

With regard to food, it seems that the nation has at last attained the pre-war standard—in calories. This is an unpopular word just now, and the new Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, has promised to use it as little as possible. But it still remains the best defence of the nation's diet that can be offered. The calories are there, it seems, but not the kind of calories people enjoy eating, plenty of cereals and potatoes, but not nearly enough meat and sugar and eggs and fats and fruit.

While on this subject of food—and what a lot of time people spend thinking and reading and talking about it! —one of the puzzling features is the very high cost of home-grown food as compared to imported. A little higher cost one might be prepared for, but not twice as much, as is often the case. The British farmer knows his business, and so do his men, but he seems quite unable to get his costs down.

There are critical observers who claim that he doesn't try, that he is so heavily subsidized he doesn't have to. They claim also that the drive for production has resulted in bringing into production large areas of land not really suitable for it, and the growing of things that could be grown much better and much more cheaply elsewhere.

—Miller

NEW *Food Minister, Maurice Webb, talks less tiresomely of calories, is said to consider offering extra food, off-ration, at premium prices.*

The farmer, on his side, points out that the cost of everything in the industry, including wages, has gone rocketing up. Someone has to pay for it, either the consumer or the taxpayer. And generally it is the taxpayer.—*P.O.D.*

EDGE OF THE PRECIPICE

PANDIT NEHRU, in presenting to parliament the agreements reached in his week-long conference with Prime Minister Liaquat Ali of Pakistan, declared "we have stopped ourselves at the edge of a precipice."

The full danger of the situation which had led to open talk of war among both Indians and Pakistani is described in this dispatch by O. M. Green to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE TERRIBLE communal strife which has convulsed East and West Bengal during the past two months, and threatened to lead to war, began in a trivial communal fight in East Bengal. This provoked a bigger, though still small riot in Calcutta (in West Bengal, part of India) which in turn gave rise to another larger one in East Bengal.

Even then, order could have been restored quickly enough but for the wild exaggerations of the newspapers

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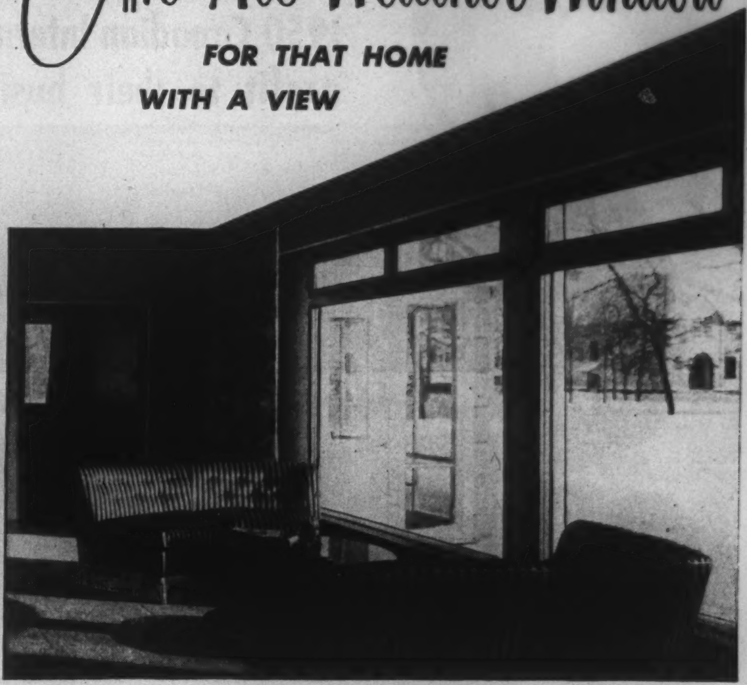

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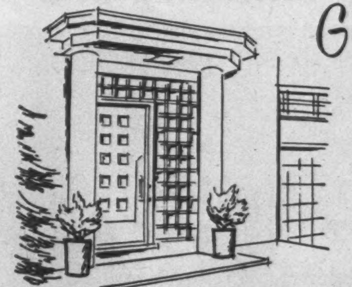

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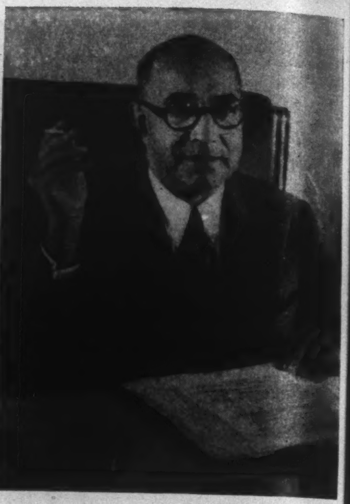
WENT TO DELHI, *at Nehru's invitation, to attempt to avert rising war danger: Pakistan's Liaquat Ali.*

on both sides and the undoubtedly deliberate work of a fanatical Hindu society, the Mahasabha, and the still more violent militant organization known as the R.S.S.

The actual deaths do not appear to have numbered more than a few hundreds. In East Bengal, where the Government has acted more firmly than the Indian authorities in West Bengal, there have been no riots since February. But, due to the trouble-makers, panic has seized the Hindus in East Bengal and the Moslems in West Bengal, and there has been a wild flight to and fro across the border.

Since February 13, at a conservative estimate, 300,000 Hindus have fled from East into West Bengal and 200,000 Moslems in the opposite direction. But this only covers those who went by train, water or air. In addition there have been multitudes of fugitives, toiling along on foot laden with as much of their poor belongings as they could carry. The flight of refugees still amounts to thousands daily.

Hysterical demands for war on Pakistan are heard in Calcutta, where the walls are splashed with posters carrying war slogans in large type. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* conducted a "war poll" which, it declared, showed over 80 per cent of its readers in favor of war.

The problem is not merely to stop the riots, punish the guilty, get the refugees back to their homes and give them security, but to suppress once and for all the evil machinations of the Mahasabha and the R.S.S. In December the Mahasabha published a declaration that "Pakistan must be burned out of the comity of nations." It never ceases to preach that Pakistan must be destroyed. The Mahasabha, the R.S.S. and many extremist newspapers have attacked Mr. Nehru for his "weak policy" in Bengal, because, instead of making war on Pakistan, he has used all his influence to restore order and has even publicly admitted that there were faults on both sides.

Great as is the danger in Bengal, where order and the restoration of public confidence are now the first needs, the riots are but an outward manifestation of the canker which poisons all Indo-Pakistan relations—namely Kashmir.

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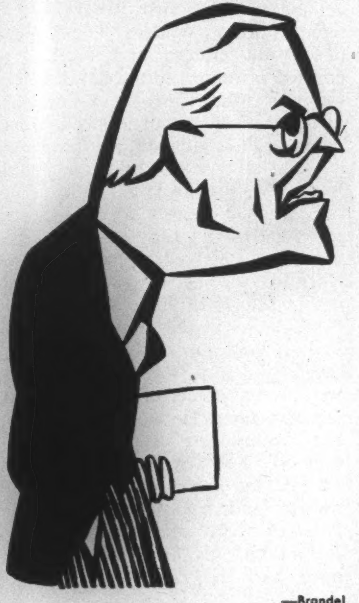
SNIPING AT BRITAIN

Washington.

FOLLOWING the attempt to load the Marshall Plan with the "Irish Amendment" and the amendment to dump American farm surpluses in Europe, the Military Aid Program, on which the recent Atlantic Pact discussions depend, is running for the first time into severe Congressional obstruction.

The attack is part of the organized "Down with Acheson" campaign being conducted by a majority of the Republican leaders, and which threatens to make foreign policy and particularly Anglo-American partnership an issue in the autumn elections.

The Military Aid Program ran straight into trouble as soon as it arose on the calendar of the Senate Appropriations Committee a fortnight ago. At a secret session the Committee was reliably reported to have opened its scrutiny of the 1,100-million-dollar Bill with a blast at Britain.



—Brandel

BI-PARTISAN *foreign policy gained new lease of life when former Republican Senators John Foster Dulles (above) and Sherman Cooper were appointed advisers to Dean Acheson.*

Assistant Secretary Livingstone Merchant and the Defence Department spokesman General Alfred Gruener were cross-questioned for two hours on why the United States should send aircraft and spare parts to Britain to help fight Communism if Britain continues to send aircraft and spare parts to Communist Governments. The meeting broke up after the Committee had indicated that it considered the official explanations inadequate.

Later the same subject was brought into the open by Senator Knowland, who declared on the floor of the Senate: "It seems to me it's high time the British Government decides whether it is actually interested in stopping Communism from engulfing the world. The time has long since passed when Britain can call upon the United States for economic or military aid under the arms implementation pact and the North Atlantic Pact while at the same time that nation strengthens the hands of Communism in Asia."

These charges against Britain rest wholly on the belief that the Chinese Communists will obtain 71 civilian aircraft manufactured in the U.S. which are now held in Hong Kong. The Americans believe these planes will be used for the transport of airborne troops to Formosa and elsewhere to extend the area of Asia under Communist rule.

There is a long and tangled legal history behind the current political storm. The planes were formerly owned by the Chinese Nationalists. They were sold to an American firm headed by the famed "Flying Tiger," General Chennault, before the British recognized the Communists; but a Hong Kong Court has subsequently twice refused to recognize the validity of the sale. News has now arrived that the first cargo of spare parts claimed by the American company were being shipped to the Chinese Communists and a hue and cry was promptly raised to save the aircraft themselves from falling into Communist possession.

The British Government has clung to the view that ownership of these planes is a matter for legal not political settlement. One British official here said it was as absurd to ask British authorities to intervene as it would be for the British to ask the American Government to overrule the Supreme Court.

The legalist argument has fallen on deaf ears. Leading Democrats, unwilling to be outshone by the Republicans in the championship of the American and anti-Communist cause, have been badgering the British Ambassador and the State Department with demands for the restitution of the aircraft to the American owners.

Meanwhile the issue of military aid for Britain is rapidly heading for another hurdle, this time in the Middle East. A campaign has started for suspending the delivery of arms to Britain as long as Britain continues arms deliveries to the Arab States. It is argued that these might enable them to resume hostilities against Israel. Politically powerful bi-partisan delegations of Congressmen and trade unionists have called on Mr. Acheson seeking assurances on this which he was unable to give.

The Government and leading members of the Democratic Party still hope to keep the military aid program relatively intact with the assistance of the minority of Republicans who are still loyal to the bi-partisan foreign policy and such respected outsiders as General Eisenhower who has intervened publicly in support of it.

Nevertheless, even in these quarters there is some resentment against the British Government for not attempting, either economically or politically, to make things easier for the Secretary of State. Mr. Acheson is felt to be fighting an uphill battle for his policy of Anglo-American partnership with scanty support or cooperation from his British partners.

by Nora Beloff, special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

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THEATRE

CURTAIN'S END

HEREWITH is presented the last Dominion Drama Regional roundup. The Western regionals appeared March 14; the Canadian entries, March 21 and the French presentations, April 11.

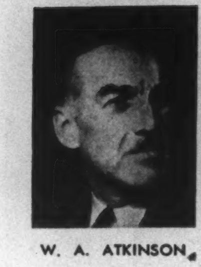
WESTERN ONTARIO: The 16-year-old London Little Theatre won over four entries with "Thunder Rock," receiving a bid to the finals in Calgary. About Director Doris Isard, Adjudicator Maxwell Wray said she "captured the tempo, mood and feeling" of the play. Last year London was represented at the finals with a Canadian play by Bill Digby; in 1948 won the Bessborough trophy with "Saint Joan." Five times before the war London represented the WODL in the finals.

Best actor award went to Ken Lemaire, a salesman in real life. He played with the Goderich Dramatic Club before going to London. Best actress was Moira Swan of Windsor Theatre Guild for her role in "Kind Lady."

KEN LEMAIRE

DORIS ISARD

CENTRAL ONTARIO: The Belmont Group Theatre won top honors (8 plays entered) and an invitation to the finals. "An absolutely splendid production," said Mr. Wray. Organized in 1942, this group made its second festival appearance. In 1948 their Sylvia Paige (Mrs. Ben Lennick) won regional best actress award. This year in "Awake and Sing" she repeated her win. Best actor award went to this group too. Al Bertram won it for his role of the racketeer. Director was Ben Lennick. He also played the grandfather, a doubling of duties which Mr. Wray felt is usually a mistake. But, he pointed out, it hadn't marred this particular production.



W. A. ATKINSON

CHRISTINA DREVER

EASTERN ONTARIO: Five three-act and five short plays competed for the Senator Rupert Davies Trophy. For the last three years Ottawa has won it. Three times the Brockville Theatre Guild has won the best one-act award. This year Brockville entered Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," nosed out Ottawa and received a coveted invitation to the finals. Director was John Carroll, ex-alderman, member of Board of Education and defeated PC candidate. He has played at least 100 stage roles; organized Brockville Theatre Guild in 1929.

Best acting awards fell to the Ottawa Drama League Workshop's "Payment Deferred." Best actress was Christina Drever, a graduate of the Curry School of Expression, Boston. Miss Drever joined the ODL in 1936; appeared in one other festival play. Best actor was W. A. (Bill) Atkinson, present holder of the DDF award for best actor. He won it last year as the disillusioned professor in "Fortune My Foe" by Robertson Davies. Mr. Atkinson has won four regional awards and has played in a Bessborough-trophy-winning play. The latter marked his first festival appearance, back in 1934.

WESTERN QUEBEC: The McGill Arena Wing gave Ibsen's "Ghosts" in the ballroom of the Students' Union, seating their audience on bleachers from the gymnasium. Mr. Wray termed the technique "impossible" from a "commercial theatre" viewpoint; was lavish in his praise of the production.

—Globe and Mail

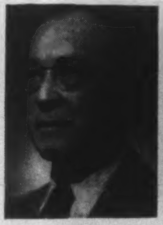
WINNERS: *Best actor Al Bertram, Director Ben Lennick, best actress Sylvia Paige in "Awake and Sing" by Belmont Group Theatre in Toronto.*

JIM KIRK

NORMA SPRINGFORD

The group won the Martha Allan Trophy but was not invited to the finals. The facilities at Calgary, Mr. Wray explained in a press interview, would not be suitable for an arena production. This group was formed only last year; is organized and financed by students.

Director Norma Springford is manager of Montreal's Open Air Playhouse which produces Shakespeare every summer. She was born in Saint John, graduated from U. of NB. Best actor's award went to Jim Kirk for his role of Oswald in "Ghosts." He is a Torontonian, U. of T. graduate; attends McGill's Library School. Best actress was Mary Lindsay Kerr as the housekeeper in Trinity Players' "Jupiter in Retreat" by Janet McPhee and Herbert Whittaker. She has studied at Montreal Repertory Theatre and played with them. She joined Trinity Players in 1943.



JOHN CARROLL

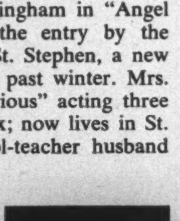
MARY KERR

NEW BRUNSWICK: There were four entries. Winner was the Dramatic Society of the U. of NB. with "Golden Boy" by Clifford Odets. Director was Ralph Hicklin, who also played the fight promoter. Mr. Wray complimented him on his strong and experienced direction.

Best actor was John Farmer, in the bit part of Corin in "As You Like It," Mount Allison Players' presentation. Last year this group brought one act of "Emperor Jones" to the finals. John Farmer is a native of NB; is a second year pre-med student and President of the Players.

Best actress was Mrs. Ella Murray, playing Mrs. Manningham in "Angel Street." This was the entry by the Anglin Players of St. Stephen, a new group founded this past winter. Mrs. Murray started "serious" acting three years ago in Halifax; now lives in St. Stephen with school-teacher husband and two daughters.

ELLA MURRAY

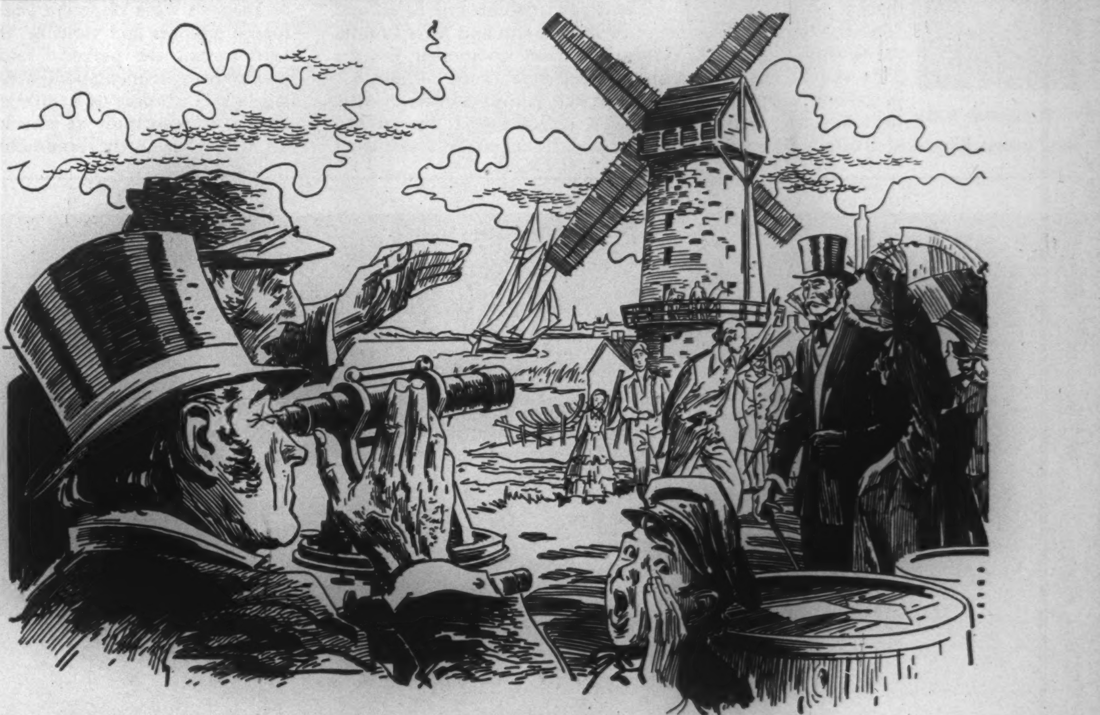


JOHN FARMER

■ It isn't often that Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" appears on the boards. This year it was done in March by Theatre Workship of City College, New York City, and is to be included in the Stratford-on-Avon Festival, starring John Gielgud in his first festival appearance. And on April 13-15, in Hart House Theatre, Toronto audiences saw the play for the first time—no one seems to remember a previous production—with the Earle Grey Players. This troupe has been doing Shakespeare for a number of years now. Their outdoor presentations in Trinity College quad have been early summer delights. Last year they did a festival group of plays; plan to do the same this summer.

■ The 35th Anniversary of the oldest organized club on the University of BC. campus was celebrated recently. The Players' Club presented "An Inspector Calls." Director was Sydney Risk, of "Noah," winner of the regional Drama Festival.

■ Another group is doing Noel Coward's "Peace in Our Time." Trinity Players of Montreal produces the second Canadian presentation on April 26-29. Last month Vancouver Little Theatre North-America-premièred "Peace" (SN, April 11), with Ian Dobbie directing. Trinity Players are Montreal's oldest Little Theatre group.



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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832.
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FILMS

WELCOME HOME, WALT

MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN "CINDERELLA" Walt Disney has finally worked his way through a long and often unrewarding cycle of experiment and combination and is back in the original happy vein that produced "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." This should make everybody happy, including Mr. Disney, unless like most artists he objects to being reminded of the beautiful things he did a dozen years ago.

Technically "Cinderella" is a great advance on "Snow White." The human creatures here are far more flexibly articulated than the earlier creations and have even acquired a touch of character to distinguish them from pure symbols of good and evil. Cinderella has taken on a touch of spirit and now reminds one of an odd blend of Betty Boop and Miss Loretta Young. The fairy godmother has the scatterbrained quality of Spring Byington, as well as a suggestion of Miss Byington's outline; and the wicked stepmother has picked up a sufficient smattering of manners to add variety, without of course deceiving even the babies in the audience. Fortunately Disney has stopped short of making them altogether human; for human beings, whether photographed or merely imitated, have always been an intrusion in the Disney world, being neither good Hollywood nor good Disney.

"Cinderella" is pure fairy-tale, and pure Disney, free of nearly all the elements that have marred so much of Disney's work in recent years—the forced ugliness and violence, the pretentiousness, the perverse and often pointless experimentation. The fairy-tale world is Disney's natural element and he is beautifully at ease in it, as he never was in the semi-naturalistic world of Uncle Remus, or the variety-show world of "Make Mine Music", or in the special department of Mr. Deems Taylor.

There is a host of new Disney animals here—Gus-gus, a foolish fat mouse, Lucifer, a scheming cat, an amiable clown of a dog named Bruno, a sad-faced old hack of a horse. They aren't as beautiful and spirited as the forest animals in "Bambi" or "Snow White" but they are wonderfully droll, and with the exception of Lucifer the cat, gentle and chivalrous as all good Disney creatures should be.

It is a charmingly pretty picture, with its cloud-supported chateaux, its formalized landscapes, its filigree coaches and bridges. The tunes are engaging too, though possibly not as

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—RKO

"CINDERELLA"

memorable as the tunes of "Snow White". Disney has borrowed both his settings and his legend from the nursery-books, but the rest is his own special commentary, gay, nimble and unpretentious, as innocent as the legend itself.

"FOR THEM THAT TRESPASS" is the screen adaptation of the Ernest Raymond novel, obviously a diffuse and solemn piece of work. The screen version, which has an air of dogged transcription, tells the story of a young writer (Stephen Murray) who feels that he must, for the sake of his work, expose himself to the urgencies of life. So he ventures into London's East End, where life before long becomes much too urgent for his taste. A light but agreeable blonde with whom he becomes involved, is presently throttled, and suspicion instantly falls on one of her rougher admirers (Richard Todd.) Our author might have cleared the man, but fastidiously declines to become involved.

So an innocent man goes to prison while the novelist settles down to produce a whole shelfful of books, which are great popular successes, and to judge from the general style of the author, very bad novels. Eventually everything is cleared up—but it takes time, takes time. There is a good performance by Richard Todd, but the picture itself seems more closely related to literature (on a rather stuffy level) than to life or the movies.

THE PROBLEM of casting Clifton Webb must be one of Hollywood's most racking headaches. The man is a wonderful money-maker, but only if he can be fitted into a role as narrow and elegant as his own person. The role of Frank Gilbreth, efficiency expert and father of twelve children, is hardly the answer. As the efficiency expert Mr. Webb is fine, though his lines rarely give him a chance to be funny. As the father of twelve boys and girls he is unable to summon either the natural warmth the situation demands or the natural bleakness that is his chief film asset.

The film tells a plotless story of family life in the early Twenties. The oldest daughter (Jeanne Crain) wants to bob her hair and wear lipstick. She gets her way, but it is a minor victory that hardly counts for drama.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

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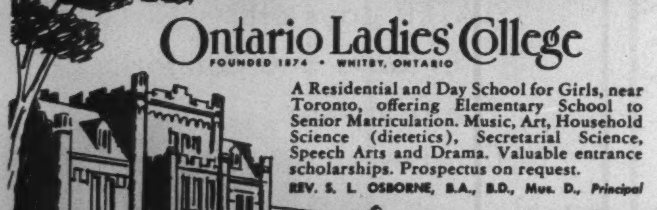

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SPORTS

THE POOR AMATEUR

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Amateur hockey players as young as 16 receive $100 for signing a professional form, and may even play three games with full-fledged professionals without losing their amateur standing. Junior amateurs are traded between clubs to the tinkle of the cash register.

An "amateur" baseball league in Ontario is on the point of outbidding the Class AAA International League for the services of an old pro pitcher.

On the other hand, the President of the United States Olympic Association compelled Barbara Ann Scott to return an automobile given her by admiring fans and by no possible stretch of the imagination an incentive to athletic endeavor. The same man claims that a boy who accepts a football scholarship "would not even be considered an amateur." The President of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union echoes this view.

Sports fans who are not completely fed-up with all this verbiage and hypocrisy are confused and bewildered. What is an amateur? And who is to decide who is an amateur and who is not? And where and with whom can an amateur compete?

It is about time that the various governing associations and playing clubs and individuals got together and thrashed the thing out, in the hope of arriving at some decisions which will make sense in the year 1950.

Aura of Hypocrisy

It may be suggested that the present situation suits those most intimately concerned. The "amateur" players are quite content with their salaries, the clubs with their box office receipts, and the fans with the high quality of "amateur" sport served up to them. But this is not quite enough. The aura of hypocrisy is a poor character-builder, and there is just enough uncertainty about the average boy's standing to worry him when such things as Olympic and Empire Games competitions come along.

If the pay - the - kids - and - the - hell-with-it group are wrong in *their* way, the simon-pure group is just as wrong in theirs. The public today pays good money to see sporting events, and the various teams get that money. There seems to be no good reason why the lads who supply the spectacles should not profit from their own skill and ability. Another factor is the *fait accompli;* amateur players today *are* paid, and the fact must be faced. The only pertinent question is one of regulation.

Full-fledged professionals are comparatively well-off, and will be better off when the "reserve clause" in baseball and hockey is declared illegal, which it is almost certain to be sooner or later. The pros know how much they will be paid, and when. Medical expenses are looked after. Pension plans are coming into existence. They are under no doubts as to their status, in the community and in sport.

With the "amateurs," this is not so. A college graduate like Bill Larochelle, who played rugby for Ottawa, faced a lot of embarrassing discussion over his Empire Games eligibility. If an "amateur" is injured, the club may or may not meet his hospital bills.

What is needed is a new and workable definition of amateurism, one which everybody concerned will agree to follow. We have no intention of laying one down, but a few suggestions may be in order.

In the first place, is there any reason why a professional in one sport should not be an amateur in another? A top-notcher in rugby may be a thoroughly middling hockey player.

Through what conceivable logic can a boy who accepts an athletic scholarship at a university be called a professional, so long (and this is important) as he is compelled to meet the same classroom standards as his non-scholarship schoolmates?

When a player stops being a professional, he ought to become immediately an amateur again. Professionalism is a circumstance, not a state of mind.

A professional should be defined as a man who makes *all* his money during the playing season from his sport. If he only makes part of his income this way, he is no more a professional than the man who fixes a leaking faucet in his home is a plumber.

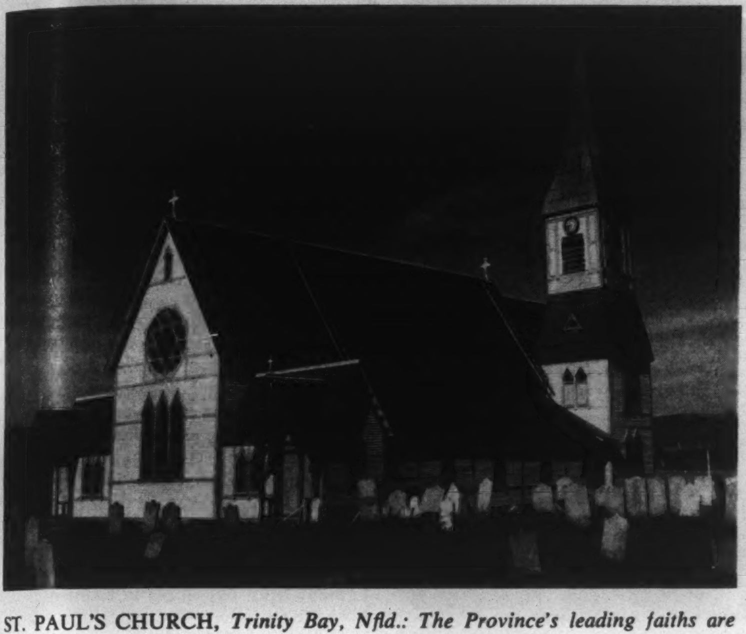
—Jim Lynch

SPORTSMAN *Wilson: Another try.*

■ Miss Canada IV, the Dominion's somewhat forlorn hope in last year's Harmsworth Trophy races in Detroit, is going to have another go at the trophy this year, and even before that is going to attempt to break the world's aquatic speed record. Sportsman Harold Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., hopes that a new steel propeller in place of last season's rather fragile bronze jobs may make the difference.

Fellow-countrymen will be offering Miss Canada IV all the encouragement in the world, but it will be understandable if they don't back up their sentiment with too much hard cash. Those American boats must have had steel propellers right along.

RELIGION



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, *Trinity Bay, Nfld.: The Province's leading faiths are Church of England and Roman Catholic; each has 31 per cent of population.*

THE WORD ON THE ISLE

THE LAST CENSUS taken in 1945 shows that nine-tenths of Newfoundland's population are adherents of three religious denominations—Roman Catholic, Church of England and United Church.

The ties between the churches of Newfoundland and the rest of Canada are very strong. In September, the Church of England in Canada created its twenty-eighth diocese—the Diocese of Newfoundland. Speaking before a Halifax audience shortly after, the Very Reverend Robert S. Rayson, Dean of Newfoundland said, "I can assure my fellow Churchmen of Canada that in welcoming their twenty-eighth Diocese they are gaining one rich in history, in fidelity to the Faith, and in a solidity and depth of devotion equalled by few and surpassed by none. Both Churches will be the gainers by this new partnership."

Live and Let Live

In 1607 James I granted a certain John Guy permission to settle on the island. The charter contained the injunction that Divine Service "Is to be publicly held and attentively hearkened to . . . and all swearing and gaming abolished." A Roman Catholic settlement was established at Ferryland a few years later by Lord Baltimore who named the peninsula the Province of Avalon. Although this was the era of religious rivalry, Lord Baltimore saw to it that in the sparsely settled island religious toleration was strictly followed.

The first Church of England priest settled on the island in 1611. He was Erasmus Stourton a "troublesome, meddlesome busybody" who was shipped back to England by Lord Baltimore as a menace to the peace. Today, thirty-one per cent of the island's population or, roughly, 100,000 people belong to the Church of England. The Church has thirty-nine parishes, twenty-four ministers and seventy active clergy at the Theological College at St. John's. Some fifty Anglican Newfoundlanders are serving in the rest of Canada while others have gone to England, Jamaica, and the United States.

Today, almost half the parishes may be reached by railroad and automobile. Prior to the last war visits to Anglican communities were made by a Church ship. The last of these was the "Happy Adventure" burned at sea in 1947. It took three years for the Ship to cover all the small communities scattered over six thousand miles of coastline.

There are upwards of 106,000 Roman Catholics in Newfoundland. The United Church reported 80,000 in 1945, with eighty-eight pastoral charges and forty-five ministers. The Salvation Army 80,000; Pentecostal 20,000; Congregational and Presbyterian 15,000; and other denominations 28,000. Two of the six radio stations of the Province are operated by Churches.

A major problem for Newfoundland's religious administrators is the province's long winter which makes visits to parishioners sporadic at best. One United Church minister, the Rev. Leslie Murray, however, has solved the problem of prohibitive snowdrifts by appealing to the Home Mission Board for funds to buy a snowmobile. He works out of Goose Bay and this year put 800 miles on it in visits to members of his Presbytery. On one of his trips he was instrumental in saving the life of one member whom he found lying in the snow with a broken ankle. The man had been run over by his own dog sled, which was carrying a heavy load of wood and would probably have died of the cold and exposure. If for this reason alone, says Mr. Murray, the snowmobile has been a good investment.

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Aesop talks on...

Profit-Sharing

2000 Years Ago, Aesop said:

As two men were walking along, one of them spied a hatchet among some leaves. "Look what I have found!" he cried. "Do not say 'I'," replied his companion. "It is only fair to say, 'Look what *we* have found!'" Later they came upon a group of woodsmen who obviously were searching for something. Suddenly the woodsmen came running toward them, pointing at the hatchet.

"It looks like we are in trouble," said the first traveller.

"You mean, it looks like *you* are in trouble," replied his companion.

WHEN one of your fellow-Canadians decides to place his hard-earned savings into the company for which you work, he is helping to pay for the equipment that makes your job possible. You receive your wages as a result of that equipment; he receives dividends which are but a very small fraction of your wages.

If you expect him to enter into a profit-sharing scheme with you – in addition to your regular wages–fair play demands that you in turn should work hard enough to assure that there will be dividends for him. He invests his capital and undertakes the risk of business hazards on the assumption that you will maintain and, if possible, increase production. Your failure to do so may result in his withdrawing his capital in order to re-invest it in some more promising enterprise. And without his capital, your company may not be able to carry on.

So when you are discussing profit-sharing with your fellow-workmen keep this thought in mind. The right to Canadian citizenship demands the practice of fair play and co-operation.

* * *

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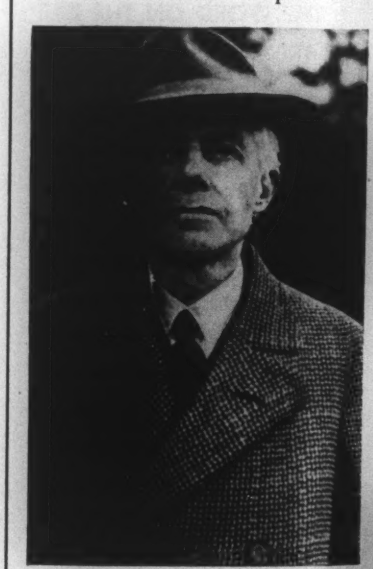
MUSIC

IS IT MUSIC?

THE complicated harmonies and the poly-rhythmic backgrounds which appear in so much of twentieth century symphonic music, and the apparently formless melodic lines which dominate modern jazz, are the musicians' commentary on the social conditions in which we all live. To understand and appreciate modern music, the listener must be willing to accept it on a basis of realism, rather than as a means of escape.

Music has often been called the "universal language." A group of people, from varying walks of life, and with varying degrees of musical education and taste, will place, as individuals, almost the same descriptive interpretation on a group of tones, played harmonically or melodically. They will differ, however, in their emotional reaction to the sounds. To illustrate: the transition from major to minor will generally be interpreted as a movement from happiness to sadness, light to dark, etc. The individual may "like" or "dislike" this transition for emotional reasons, but this does not alter his intellectual interpretation.



BELA BARTOK: *Neurosis and noise?*

The man who, without any technical understanding, enjoys contemporary music, actually finds it the expression and the imagery of his own experience. It may not have occurred to him to place a psychological association on the sounds he enjoys, and his verbal description may be confined to a few esoteric adjectives such as "hep" or "cool," but, nonetheless, the music has confirmed his own experience, or delineated for him an environment and a sociological instability of which he is aware.

Conversely, the man who "can't stand" modern music may find the reason to be one of two things: a personal stability and equanimity which makes the unstable incomprehensible to him, or a desire to find release from tension in music, rather than a mirror of that tension. The second reason is more common.

If we leave the technical considerations to the practising musician, we find, then, that the essential quarrel between the traditionalists and the modernists is actually a quarrel over the *function* of music.

The harmonic overtone series, a natural phenomenon of nature, is the genesis of all harmony. In it are contained the materials of music. The chordal structures which are derived from the harmonic overtone series offer infinite possibilities for extension and distortion. In the hands of the composers, arrangers and creative instrumentalists of today, the extensions and distortions are obviously receiving a thorough investigation. These investigations are presented under rather frighteningly technical titles like "12 tone music" and "atonality" or with commercial catch-phrases such as "Music for Moderns" and "Progressive Jazz".

Dissonance

Whatever their titles, all these excursions into the upper reaches of harmony have one thing in common: dissonance. The dissonance may be mild and occasional, or it may be frequent and violent. It may be subtle and suggestive, or it may be presented with all the intensity of which five trumpets are capable. But whatever the manner and means of presentation, the quality of harshness has become a recognizable trademark of modern music.

Without dissonance music may summon many impressions; from carefree gaiety to the deepest emotion. The grand windswept heights of Beethoven, the brilliant precision of Bach, or the syrupy strains of a current popular melody performed by one of the commercial dance orchestras will, in sum, cover a large range of feeling. Joy, love, sorrow, and even anger. But how much of it will contain bitterness, disillusion, frustration, and all the other evidences of the neuroticism which bedevils so much of our society? And it is this neuroticism which is represented by the biting intervals and jarring chordal structures of modern music.

We need have no fear that all music of today and the future will be forged from distortion. Music will ever be required to interpret pure love, patriotism, faith, hope, trust and the virtues. For these things musicians must employ the pure intervals and the clear strong harmonies. But the present era, with its high speeds, tensions, wars and depressions, has seen little enough of faith and hope. The clear harmonies have been clouded, and sometimes overshadowed, by the overtones of disillusion.

The musician who makes an honest attempt to portray, through sound, any facet of these restless times must, however, use the same materials which more theatrical colleagues may be using for mere effect. The difference will be in presentation, thematic development, continuity, and all the other elements of form which, when combined with inspiration, distinguish art and integrity from the imitative and the pretentious.

The careful listener should have little difficulty in making this distinction. And through applying the yardstick of honesty to modern music he will have found the basis on which to judge and appreciate it. The ubiquitous dissonance in modern music may leave it conspicuously lacking in "prettiness" and warmth, but the best of it contains a portrayal of life and living, faithfully recorded by, and for, citizens of our culture.—*Gordon Delamont.*

SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN, *conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir and a host of top-rank guest stars in the Bach Festival at Toronto, April 19-21.*

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TRAVEL

HIGHWAY VOYAGE

HOW FAR should a government extend the principle that a bridge across a body of water is technically a part of the highway?

That is a problem in New Brunswick just now. Years ago the province took the toll out of its toll bridges because they were part of the highway system, and highways of course were free.

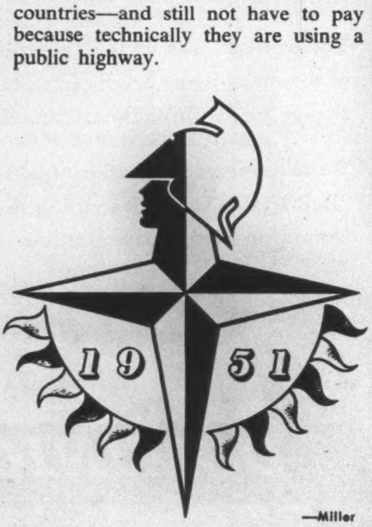
Next the same yardstick was applied to the little provincial ferries, most of which shuttle pedestrians and cars across streams such as the St. John River. They, too, were adjudged to be highway links, and people no longer had to pay.

But the provincial ferries include also vessels making trips from the New Brunswick mainland to islands near the northeast and south coasts, such as Deer Island in the Bay of Fundy. So fares on these routes were done away with.

The latest voyage to become "free" is the international ferry run from Lubec, Me., to the storied island of Campobello, NB, where the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had a summer home. For more than 16 years the Campobello Island Board of Trade operated this route on a fee-paying basis. For the last four years it has been financed through subsidies from the New Brunswick and Federal Governments; Canadian motorists travelled for nothing, but Americans were charged a dollar. Now the Americans too will travel free.

The result is likely to be a strong appeal from Grand Manan, a larger New Brunswick island several miles out in the bay from the Maine shoreline, for similar treatment. The people there believe their island would become a crowded playground from spring until fall if a free car ferry scow was run from Quoddy Head, Me., instead of American tourists having to drive to Saint John, NB.

If this comes to pass, people will be able to take a round-trip sea voyage of a dozen miles or so and visit two countries—and still not have to pay because technically they are using a public highway.



—Miller

SYMBOL *of the forthcoming Festival of Britain, from a prizewinning design, shows the head of Britannia surmounting the star of the compass. Colors are red, white and blue, on gold.*

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★ News Round-up

MEDIAEVAL CHESTER

AS IF to prove that London does not hold the monopoly of cultural entertainment in Britain, more and more towns and cities throughout the country are holding Music Festivals and Arts Weeks. Within the short space of three years many have become well-established annual events, attracting visitors from all over the world to places of picturesque or historic charm they might otherwise have overlooked.

Lying between the Welsh mountains and the Cheshire hills, Chester has been "on the map" for many tourists this year. It is, architecturally, little different from the busy prosperous town of mediaeval times, when merchants from foreign lands sailed into the harbor—Liverpool being then a fishing village of no importance. The city walls, originally built in the first century, are intact, and offer a fine view of the surrounding country, and the streets, still following designs laid by the Romans, are lined with Tudor-styled timbered shops and houses, with arches and doorways elaborately carved.

—British Travel

"THE ROWS", CHESTER

A distinctive and unique feature is what are known as "Rows"—a double line of shops, one over the other. Those above street level are set back, leaving in front a sheltered walk with a continuous line of arches and balconies alongside, providing citizens, and sightseers, with an undisturbed view of the street below. The tiny shops in the Rows, gleaming magically under artificial light, have retained much of their original character, and even modern stores have merged discreetly into their historic background.

ON SIX ROPES

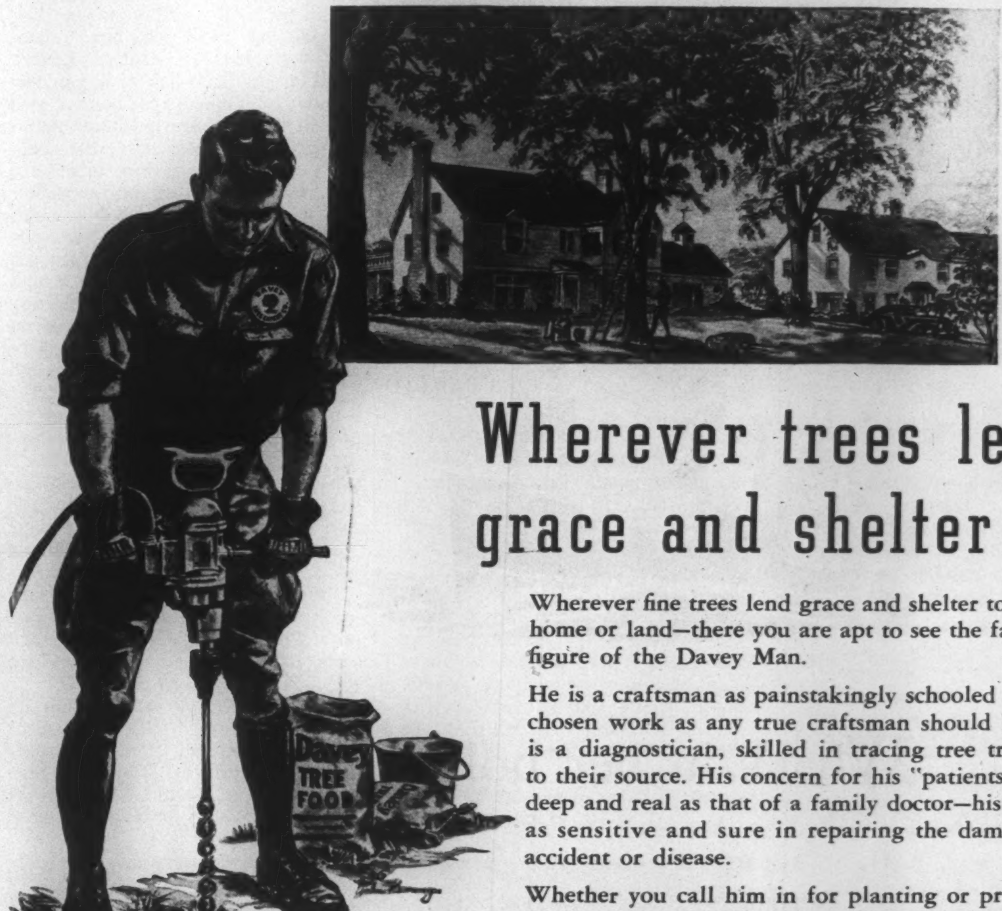
DON'T try to search your Baedeker for the tiny village of Isérables. Don't try to spot it from your compartment in the Simplon-Orient Express while the train stops at Martigny, which is an important railroad junction in the Rhone Valley, some 25 miles south-east of Montreux on the lake of Geneva. You might painfully twist your neck, for Isérables, though inhabited by a few hundreds of human beings, is a swallow's nest clinging to a rocky wall four times as high as the Empire State Building.

There is only a narrow foot-path on which a lonesome wanderer may rely if, giddy or not, he wants to go and see his aunt at Isérables. Eventually in safety at the sidewalk café of the village inn, however, he will stare with amazement at some brand-new jeeps buzzing around the corner and at villagers in lumber jackets flocking to the tavern which features some of those new-fangled American slot-machines.

How did all this stuff get up here? It's very simple: "On six ropes." Any native of Isérables will use this slogan and point at the pride of his town, an aerial railway.

Since 1942 when this technical marvel was built, some revolutionary changes have occurred at Isérables. Youngsters have found jobs in industrial plants down in the valley which, as a matter of fact, now is only a stone's throw away. Cows, fattened on the spicy pastures of Isérables, travel in a special compartment of the aerial railway on market days and make twice as much money for their owners as in the good old times when the strenuous descent used to result in a considerable loss of weight.

As to the upward traffic, the "six ropes" have hoisted up to Isérables all achievements of modern civilization ranging from American-made pocket-size radios to streamlined steel furniture.



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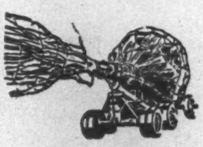
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DIDN'T BELIEVE IT

THERE IS a radio columnist on the *Vancouver Daily Province* who talks of this and that most delightfully. He is Dick Diespecker and last winter he up and named the radio actress whom he considered the best on the West Coast. SN wrote and asked him to tell you about her. Here is his story:

CATHERINE GRAHAM is the young lady from Dundee, Scotland, who became an actress because other people kept pushing her into it and because she fell in love when she was fourteen.

The young man, Vancouverite James Johnston, was determined to become an actor. He began his campaign in high school and Cathy became a spear carrier in a play in which he starred. After high school, Jimmy drifted into Colin Lawrence's Strolling Players. Cathy drifted right along with him, became the company prompter.

—Eric Skipsey

CATHERINE GRAHAM

Everything was fine until the day when Lawrence almost killed Cathy with fright, by announcing that he had decided to cast her as Elizabeth in "Elizabeth Sleeps Out."

That was Catherine Graham's first real acting role. She won plaudits for it, but she still did not believe herself to be good enough for an acting career. When The Strolling Players broke up, the Vancouver Community Playhouse began operations. Most of the people involved were friends of Cathy Graham's — John and Claire Drainie, Fletcher Markle and Alan Pearce. And of course, Johnston.

About this time Fletcher Markle began his first radio series ("Imagine Please") on a Vancouver station. The cast was practically a duplicate of the Community Playhouse, so, of course Cathy was there too.

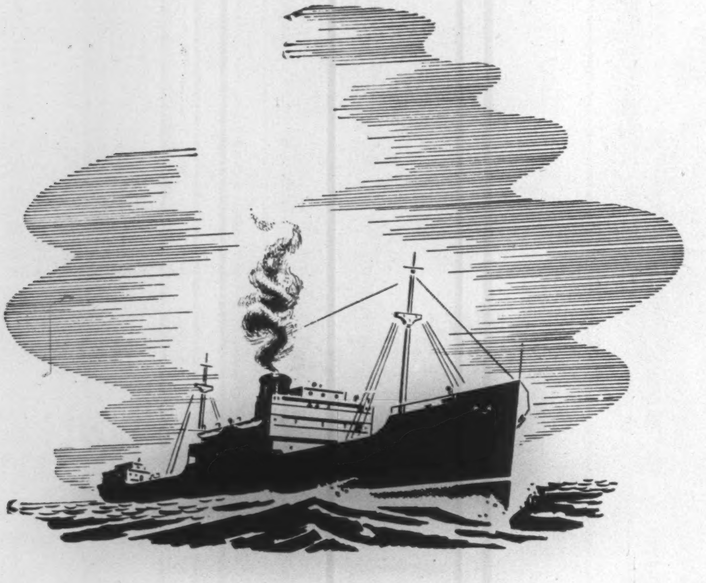
When Andrew Allan came to the West Coast in 1939, Cathy Graham never dreamed of approaching him for an audition. Fletcher Markle literally took her by the hand and led her over to the CBC to meet Allan. She played in most of the now-famous "Baker's Dozen" series which started Markle on his career.

Even then Cathy did not take all this acting business very seriously. She and Jimmy Johnston were married. When he joined the Air Force, Cathy went to work as a private secretary. Then fate stepped in. Her boss died suddenly, she was deluged with work, and the CBC telephoned and asked her to audition for a part in the CBC Farm Broadcast, better known on the Coast as "The Carson Family." If the next day had not been a holiday Catherine Graham would have had to turn down the opportunity. As it was, she auditioned, won the part of Carson's daughter, and has been a regular member of the cast ever since.

That was eight years ago. When husband Jimmy came back out of the Service, he had an opportunity to go to New York on DVA for a course of study in theatre. Cathy's permanent part in the Carson Family (as John Carson's daughter) made it financially possible. On Jimmy's return to Vancouver, he too entered the cast of "The Carson Family," as her radio husband. Catherine Graham, the girl who had no ambition to become an actress, has long since lost count of the number of radio plays she has appeared in. At least six of them, on both the CBC and Vancouver's CJOR, have won First Awards at Columbus, Ohio. She also played in Vancouver's "Theatre Under the Stars" and her most recent radio triumph was as Jean in "The Heart of Midlothian" on CBC Wednesday Night.

Cathy and Jimmy live very quietly with their five-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Janice. They have a new custom-built, tape recorder and three-speed record player. They use it to rehearse their shows, to listen critically to the finished products and to relax with their favorite tunes. They are collecting albums of Broadway Musicals.

Catherine Graham is dark and intense. She has magnificent eyes which light up wonderfully when she talks of Jimmy and his work. But when you ask about *her* work, she says: "Me? Oh, I've just been plain lucky, that's all."



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EDUCATION

EXCHANGE TROUBLES

HOW would you enjoy a 23 per cent cut in your pay cheque at a time when the cost of living was reaching record heights? Since teachers on exchange continue to be paid by their home school boards, this is the plight of 56 U.K. schoolteachers in Canada. The devaluation of the pound sterling has made it necessary for these visiting teachers to hunt up odd jobs such as baby-sitting, clerking, mail-sorting and the like. Any highly-trained teacher will tell you that teaching is a full-time job in itself. One cannot help wondering if in the future these representatives of the U.K. will remember their year in Canada as a nightmare.

Toronto has ten such teachers. Because of devaluation, the highest paid of these is actually receiving *less* than the city's *minimum* salary. One is getting $846 a year. No holiday from austerity here. The Toronto Board, however, voted unanimously to give $100 to each teacher, and will review the situation later in the school term.

Of the 56 exchange teachers, 22 are in Ontario. For the past three or four years the Federation of Women Teachers' Association of Ontario has collected funds from its members and at Christmas made an outright gift of $100 to each exchange teacher, plus an additional amount in June.

Among other Canadian cities which have taken official steps to help these harassed teachers are Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary. Vancouver, with the largest urban share of U.K. exchange teachers (12), has up to the time of writing refrained from any official assistance, apparently in the belief that the remedy lies with the British Government through an increase in the grant of £75 it gives to help U.K. exchange teachers.

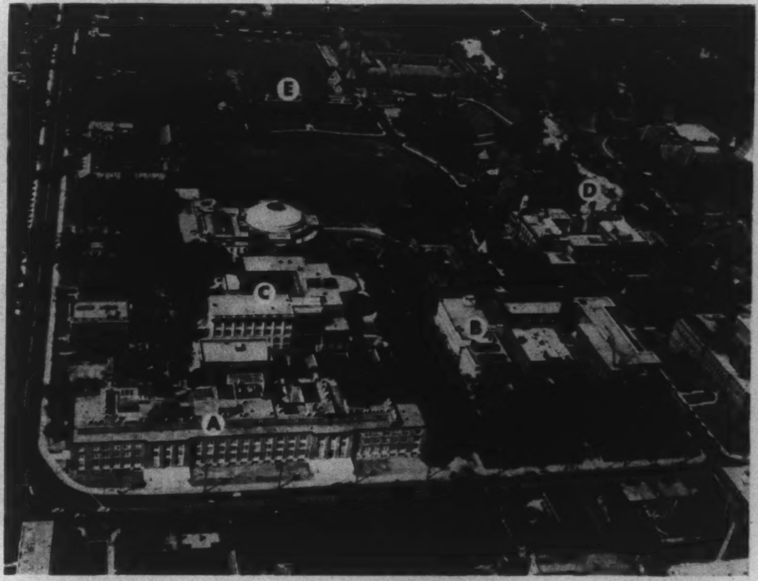
The Canadian Education Association, which arranges all Canadian exchanges (with the exception of Ontario's), says: "We understand that the British Ministry of Education and the League of the Empire are anxious to continue the system of exchanges with Canada. The British Ministry is now trying to give an additional grant to their teachers in this country. A number of Canadian city boards are giving assistance to U.K. teachers this year, but this is to meet a temporary emergency since the U.K. teachers did not anticipate devaluation."

Word now comes that for 1950-51, the United Kingdom will limit the number of teachers coming on exchange to Canada to 39. (Present number is 56.) They are being given an extra grant of £175, as against present grant of £75.

To the Rescue

There would seem to be a simple solution to this serious situation: (a) the cutting of a bit of red tape and (b) the generosity of Canadian teachers now on exchange in the U.K. Why could not the latter, as happened in the 'thirties, part with their exchange-differential, *i.e.* the purely accidental "gravy" which they are receiving over and above what they are earning, and send it to the U.K. teachers over here.

However, it would appear from the latest information on the subject that the U.K. is planning to come to the aid of its teachers over here. A letter from the Secretary of the League of Empire (apparently addressed to all U.K. teachers in this country) quotes the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department to the effect that the Government will make up the loss incurred by devaluation on a sum of £500.



—Photographic Survey

AERIAL VIEW *of new additions to University of Toronto campus. (A) New Wallberg Memorial Building for chemistry and chemical engineering at cost of about $4 million; (B) Mechanical Building which cost $1 million; (C) Burton wing of the Physics Building; (D) Archives Building, to house famous Sigmund Samuel collection and Provincial Archives; (E) The oldest building, University College, plans new men's residence fronting on St. George St. Other buildings planned: The Charles H. Best Institute for medical research, an addition to the Library, new quarters for the Faculty of Arts and also for a women's building.*

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1½ to 2 teaspoonfuls of Black Leaf 40 make a full gallon of spray that quickly kills *(by contact and by fumes)* aphids, leafhoppers, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar pests that attack your flowers, vegetables, shrubs, fruit and shade trees. Insects controlled by this method do not develop resistant strains. Black Leaf 40 is selective. . . . does not destroy friendly insects which attack your insect enemies. It also spares bees — the pollenizers. It's non-caustic . . . never burns or stains and leaves no harmful residue on flowers, foliage or fruit. And it keeps dogs away from plants.

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PRESS

MAJOR HEADS CP

JUST elected President of Canadian Press, Hervé Major of *La Presse*, Montreal, is French Canada's No. 1 newsroom man.

Fair, patrician Monsieur Major brings an urbanity to Canada's news-gathering service. But that urbanity blinds no one who has seen him in a city room to the fact that he remains a working newspaperman. Graciously but shrewdly he knows the business.

—La Presse
HERVE MAJOR

Major sparkplugs *La Presse*. It sells for 5c and dominates French Canada and adjoining French areas in the U.S. It has Toronto *Star* - type mass-appeal minus the flamboyancy. In restraint, it is alive; in news reporting, it is good and objective.

The Quebec editor took to his first job as reporter for *Le Devoir* (1919-20) a B.A. and Classical Course, Collège de Montréal, Sulpicians background. After that he spent four years as a reporter on *Le Canada*. Since then he has been a member of *La Presse* staff, first as a deskman and from 1928 as City and News Editor, Picture and Feature Editor at the same time. For the past ten years he has also been acting Managing Editor.

All this adds up to knowing the angles in the Quebec picture. As a former star reporter who has come through the mill of minor to major beats, Hervé Major has been called the "ideal managing editor". But he has also been called "tyrant" and "martinet". He is a hard worker and he expects the same performance from his staff. Mostly he gets it. His staff love him because he is fair, obliging and good-natured. On the desk he handles "fantastic detail", due to his chameleon-like job. He is highly regarded by both French and English newspapermen.

Monsieur Major says: "In no part of Quebec where a majority or a good number of the population is English has any one yet seen or felt the duality or antagonism of our two languages or national features, although the French may have to speak English occasionally and the English still don't always know French well enough to dare to speak it."

All Canadians, especially the French, should travel more in Canada, the Quebec editor believes. He feels too that the disparity of wealth (gradually vanishing) has been a factor in nourishing in the French an inferiority complex, inherited through ages from a spirit of dependency and a lack of self reliance. He would like to see an exchange of teachers, farmers, workers, newspapermen and others between the provinces.

Like most top-drawer newspaper people, Hervé Major loves his profession. "I could never do anything else. I'd like to see better and better means of education and training for the newspaper crowd, to make them true servants of their communities yet leaders."

Yellow press does not amuse the new CP President. "Cheap sensationalisms should be dropped from the papers as well as from the hustings.

"I see a greater future for interpretative journalism than in mere fact reporting or writing. It is the background of the news that is wanted. That's what Radio or TV cannot give."—*Rica Farquharson.*

MIDAS OF THE PRESS

LIFE BEGAN at 40 for Roy Thomson, the new President of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association. Up to 1934 he had been a north country salesman peddling radio sets. Then he spruced up a dying radio station to help him sell more radios and branched out into newspaper publishing to carry his advertising. Within 10 years he had the biggest daily newspaper chain in Canada.*

To publisher Thomson, "the newspaper business is the A-1 business of the world." He is general manager of a radio advertising company, but is interested only in "surveying the statements." He once took a small ($50,000) fling at mining promotion. As a sideline he manufactures ice cream cones and kitchen cabinets.

—McCaffrey
ROY THOMSON

A big jovial extrovert, Thomson thinks and talks like a salesman. "We're entering an era when we have to be very aggressive in our selling, or else we'll find we're doing a lot of business and not making any money."

Thomson's happy hunting ground is the prosperous small city beyond the reach of the metropolitan octopus. His newspapers have a strong local pitch ("our readers are only mildly interested in foreign affairs"), with a smattering of features and Canadian Press dispatches for national and international news. "My papers have a natural circulation area. I want saturation coverage of the local market. I don't want to crowd into the other fellow's territory—just the logical market of the merchants who advertise in the particular newspaper. To go farther than that isn't in the interests of the advertiser or the reader."

He says Canadian newspapers are maintaining a high standard. "There have been some recent instances where the papers haven't lived up to their responsibilities, but these have been few and far between." He has less to say about the newspaper guild: "That's the $64 question. The Canadian Press and the member - newspapers, including mine, opposed the guild to a man. I guess that's where I stand."

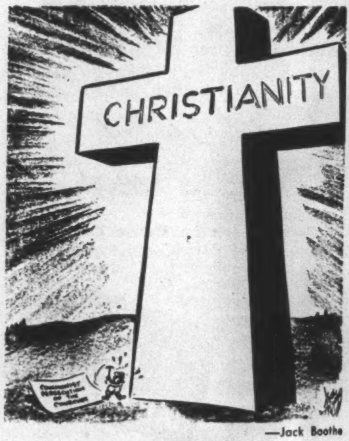
The Thomson empire has expanded without opposition. "Few people want more than one newspaper. They're quite happy with one. They don't want the responsibility and worry that are multiplied with more than one. I am always in the market for more papers, at a reasonable price."

Thomson loved and lost in the magazine field. He burned his fingers when he went into partnership with Jack Cooke in *Liberty*. "We had 420,000 ABC circulation, and still couldn't sell the advertisers." In the newspaper field he is free from American competition.

Thomson scoffs at the legend that he's the Hearst of Canada. "That idea's all wrong. I have never tried to throw my weight around. I have no ambition to dictate editorial policy or impress my views on the readers." He regards newspapers as vehicles for advertising: the more advertising that's available, the larger the news coverage. The big conferences are not over editorial policy, which is the concern of the individual editors, but over advertising strategy.

Thomson has not announced any plans to partake of television. "It's a new business, considerably different from newspaper publishing or even radio. I doubt if I'll touch it — at least outside the markets where I'm publishing." A visitor to his suite of offices in the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building in Toronto may be more sceptical about his intentions: more than half the trade magazines in the reception room are on television. If there's a large profit in it, Roy Thomson will have a new company.

—*Gordon McCaffrey*



—Jack Boothe
FUTILITY

NATIONAL AWARDS

ON A LOCAL basis, Canadian newspapers have been awarding annual prizes for years. Last week for the first time, five newspapermen and a woman were named as winners of national awards, sponsored by the Toronto Men's Press Club. Each won $400 and a medal.

Award winners: Edgar A. Collard, *The Gazette*, Montreal (editorials); Edmond Chasse, *Le Canada*, Montreal (spot news reporting); Dorothy Howarth, *The Telegram*, Toronto (feature writing); Stuart Underhill, The Canadian Press (staff corresponding); Jack DeLorme, *The Calgary Herald* (news photography); and Jack Boothe, *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto (cartooning).—(*See cut above.*)

It wasn't always the big newspapers that carried off the honors, but all the winners, except Jack DeLorme, 20, were old-timers.

---

*Thomson owns or controls the Timmins *Daily Press*, Kirkland Lake *News*, Sarnia *Observer*, Woodstock *Sentinel - Review*, Chatham *News*, Welland - Port Colborne *Tribune*, Guelph *Mercury*, Galt *Reporter*, Moose Jaw *Times-Herald* and Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

INTERMISSION

On Having The Gift

by W. B. Foster

"IT'S A gift," said Sandy MacWhirter. "Some have it and some don't . . . I mean this business of seeing things in the sky."

Sandy was purser of the *Marigold,* fabulous Nova Scotian ship. We were in Minas Basin en route to Truro from the Annapolis Valley. On the ship were more than a thousand passengers who'd been to see the Valley's Apple Blossom festival. The time was near midnight. The sky was clear and a full moon was shining.

"For my part," I said, looking upward, "I don't see anything but the moon and the stars."

"You don't see the apple pie?" asked Sandy. "Up there," he added, pointing; "about a mile away from the moon? Mean to say you don't see that big apple pie against a background of Northern Spy blossoms?"

"No," I answered; "I don't see it."

"Maybe the gift will come to you," said Sandy. "I think it's a matter of being tuned in to the right mental wave length.

"Many years ago," he went on, "I was ranching in the Alberta foothills. Times were tough. One night like this I looked up at the sky and saw a $25 cheque. It was plain as day. The cheque looked about four miles long and two wide, and all around the edges were neon lights. It was a Province of Alberta cheque. Thousands of people told me they saw it. Some nights it seemed right close, as if resting on the mountains. Other nights it was higher up. But it never came down."

Sandy sighed. "A good province, Alberta," he said. "I should have stayed and bored for oil, but I came back to Nova Scotia. It must have been love of the sea."

"WERE you purser on the *Marigold* a year ago when the ship went to Ottawa for the Grit and Tory conventions?" I asked.

"That I was," returned Sandy. "We took a big crowd up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers the time St. Laurent was made Grit leader. The ship was in the Rideau Canal the night before the choice was made and I was standing alone on the fourth deck. It was around midnight. Then I saw it come up over the Gatineau hills."

"Saw what?" I asked.

"The pie," answered Sandy. "A great big wedge of apple pie with a hunk of cheese on it. I watched it for more than an hour as it slowly moved upward in the sky. You could see the creamy white of the pie crust and the yellow of the cheese. I went ashore and asked the first man I met if he saw it too. 'Sure,' the man said; 'this often happens in Ottawa.'

"Well," Sandy went on, "I'd seen that $25 cheque in Alberta skies and now I'd seen the wedge of apple pie with cheese in Ottawa. And people in Alberta and Ottawa had confirmed what I'd seen. So then I knew I had the gift."

"The gift?" I asked.

"That's right," he replied. "I had the wave length, the gift, call it what you like.

"Some weeks later we went up to Ottawa again, this time for the Tory convention . . . you know, when Drew was chosen leader. We got to Ottawa in the afternoon and I had several hours to wait before it was time to watch the sky.

"Sure enough," he continued, "around midnight a big wedge of apple pie, topped by yellow cheese, came up over the Gatineau hills. There seemed a bit of an outline around it and I wasn't long in learning what that was about. It was the frame on which were some neon lights and an inscription. When the lights came on I could read the words. Right above the cheese it said: 'More Pie For Less.'"

"You can't mean it," I said.

"But I do," he insisted.

"AND then in Winnipeg," he went on, "the time of the last Canada-wide CCF convention when Coldwell was again elected leader. I wasn't there, but my nephew wrote me about it.

"He wrote that shortly after 11 pm he saw a half pie (that's bigger than the Ottawa wedges) rise right out of the prairie and start upward in the sky. The night was warm and this pie was topped with ice cream instead of cheese."

"A smart touch," I said, "the weather being what it was."

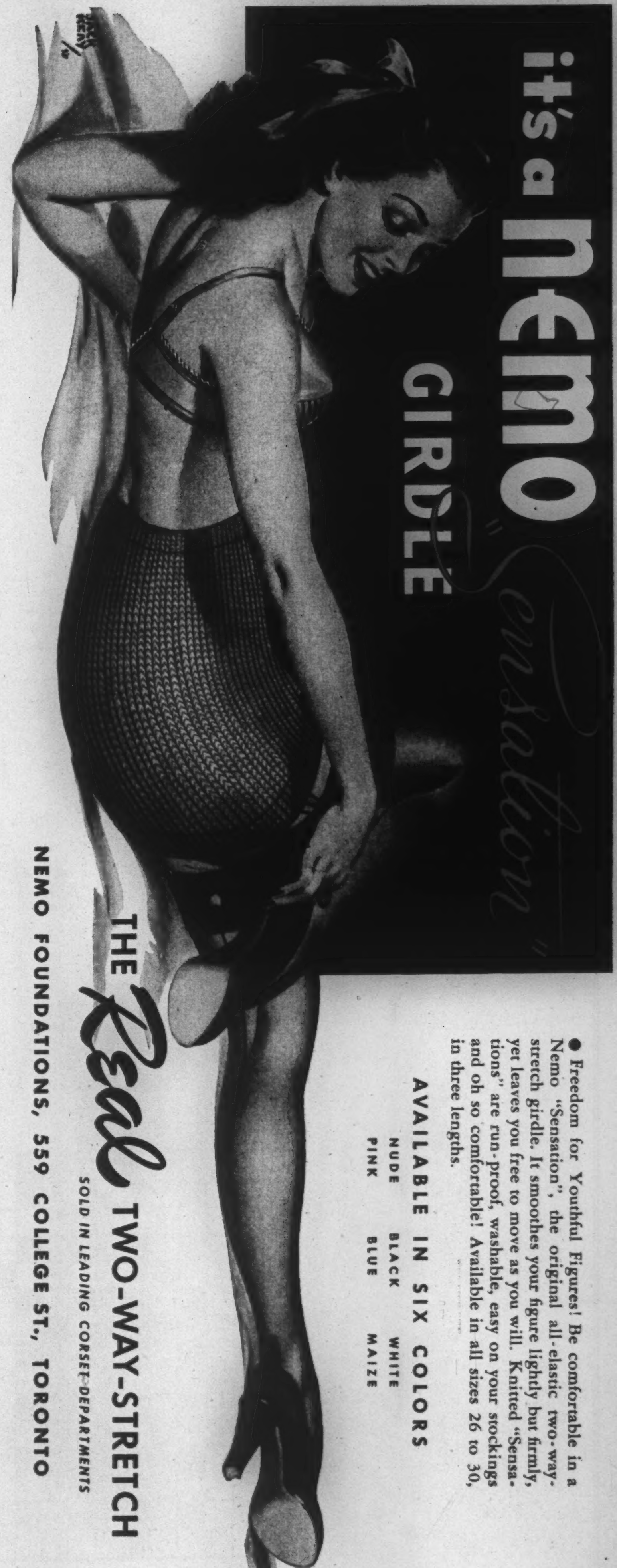
"Yes," he agreed. "My nephew said the ice cream looked awful good in the glare of the neon letters."

"There was an inscription above this pie, too?" I asked.

"Sure," said Sandy; "just the two words—'Absolutely Free.'"

"Your nephew actually saw this?" I asked.

"Of course; why not?" said Sandy. "He, too, has the gift."



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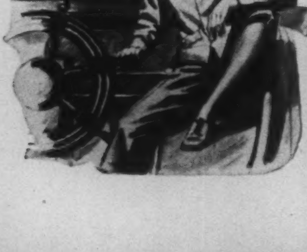


Distaff:

This Gal Nancy

SHE can't talk like Charlie McCarthy but she's just as interesting. And she's got quite a wardrobe. But why should she not? She's Nancy Nylon, the 27" high gal with a 5" waist. She's pert, rather than beautiful. As her guardian, Canadian Industries Limited, says: "There are so many beautiful girls in Canada that no one would stop to look at Nancy if she were merely beautiful." So they gave her a turned-up nose.

A NEW *personality is Nancy Nylon.*

Nancy and her nylon wardrobe (everything from suits to undies, to sweaters) were at Aspen, Colo., recently to cheer our Canadian skiers along. Nancy wore the regulation Canadian ski suit—in nylon, of course. Now she's planning a tour of Canada. You may be meeting her yourself soon.

■ Two Canadian cities, two scholarships and two girls with a future in the theatre! That's the story behind the recent public performance of the students of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London, England. Winner of the silver medal was **Frances Hyland** of Regina. Frances is there on a scholarship awarded by the IODE, the Regina Little Theatre and the Princess Club. The other Canadian was **Olga Landiak** of London, Ont. In 1948 she played the title role in London Little Theatre's "Saint Joan"; won best acting award in the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival. She also is at the Academy on a scholarship — awarded by her home town group, the London Little Theatre.

■ Included in the Montreal Ballet Company's repertoire this week at His Majesty's Theatre is "Petite Canadienne." This is completely Canadian in theme and music, a *pot-pourri* of well-known French-Canadian folk tunes. The choreography is by **Eleanor Moore Ashton,** founder and permanent Director of the Canadian Ballet.

Brain-Teaser:

You Can't Take It With You

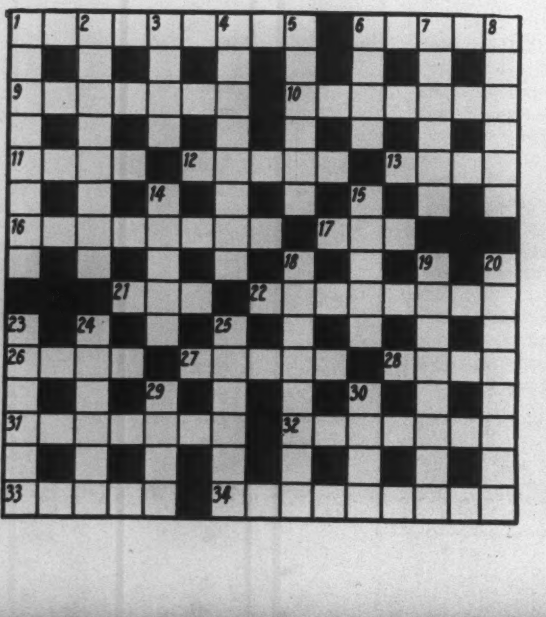
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. and 34. e.g., "I'm broke!" (9, 9)
6. Wild it blew on Shakespeare's bank. (5)
9. The return of the bugler, perhaps. (7)
10. Just a few may make a sad roll. (7)
11. Obviously the best worm for anglers! (4)
12. 10 are ones with this back. (5)
13. In this case it's the answer as well. (4)
16. Nat has sense to become a model of it. (8)
17. See 21.
21. and 17. Settle up before 24 hours; you're in funds again. (3-3)
22. See 26.
26. and 22. Always passing the buck to us! (4, 2, 6)
27. "Refer to drawer", as it were, to get cash from these. (5)
28. It fell in British movies last year. (4)
31. Musts for the farmers, busts for the bride. (7)
32. Ted is not all there, but Viola sticks to him! (7)
33. Do bankers draw it with a cool air? (5)
34. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. The coin may be out of reach. (8)
2 and 29. Is the disorganized nation bled at all for it? (8, 4)
3. Leon came up for Christmas. (4)
4. In one way, banks don't show much in your account nowadays. (8)
5. Where debtors and creditors appear in volume. (6)
6. How the cashier will take the count? (4)
7. Time for corporations to present a 1 across and 34. (6)
8. It consequently follows when you use a Japanese coin for change. (6)
14. Small change in Karenina's purse? (5)
15. Worth its weight in gold. (5)
18. Odors upset five with a 'flu' disorder. (8)
19. Hand over the cheese! Coming up! (8)
20. A Riel upheaval, but not in the west this time. (8)
23. What Uriah Heep did to himself? (6)
24. Sang oratorios, producing a woolly sound. (6)
25. X X X. (6)
29. See 2.
30. Bank it, in England, to make money. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Noisomely
6. Unpeg
9. Havoc
10. Tow
11. Tinge
12. Unstitch
13. Stalin
15. Postal
16. Lavengro
18. Peerless
20. Petard
23. Latter
24. Bank book
27. Tango
28. Elk 30. Drawn
29. Nihil 31. Overtures

DOWN

1. Nehru
2. Invests
3. Once in a blue moon
4. Entice
5. Yawn
6. Up to the neck in it
7. Pant-leg
8. Greenwood
14. Yap
15. Populated
17. Use
19. Estonia
21. Another
22. Cackle
25. Kills 26. Hero (103)

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Cameo Vellum
Cameo Vellum

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Jack and the Cornstalk

Shinny up, boy! At the end of this magic cornstalk is the jolly Green Giant. He can give you a golden treasure. Bring it back for supper and make your dear mother happy. (And your father, too.)

Fresh from flavorland

The man in your life would climb a thousand cornstalks for corn like this.

For this is the corn that brings back the boy in him. Corn that lives up to storybook magic . . .

Corn-on-the-cob *without* the cob.

"Eatin'" gold. Summer in a can.

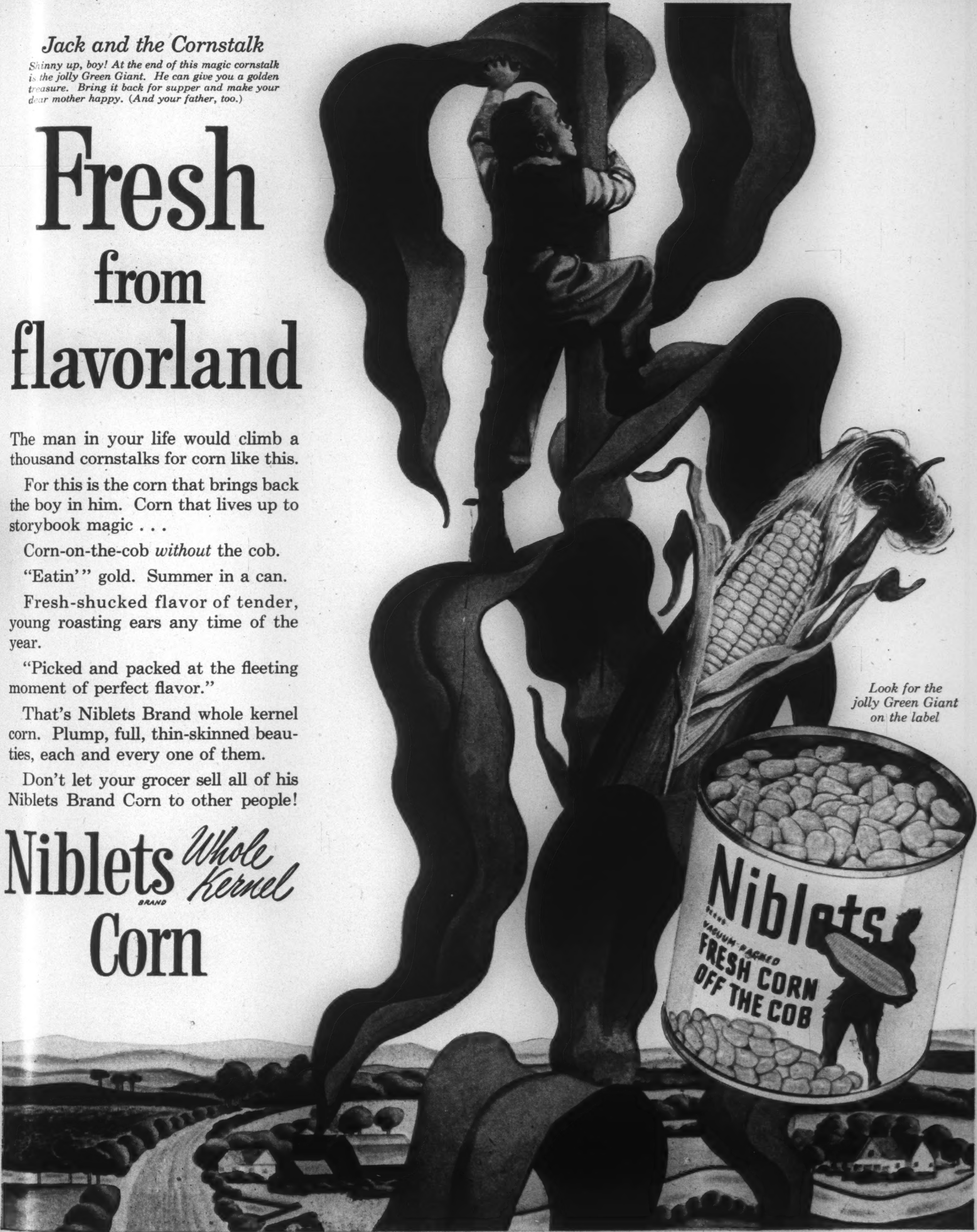
Fresh-shucked flavor of tender, young roasting ears any time of the year.

"Picked and packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor."

That's Niblets Brand whole kernel corn. Plump, full, thin-skinned beauties, each and every one of them.

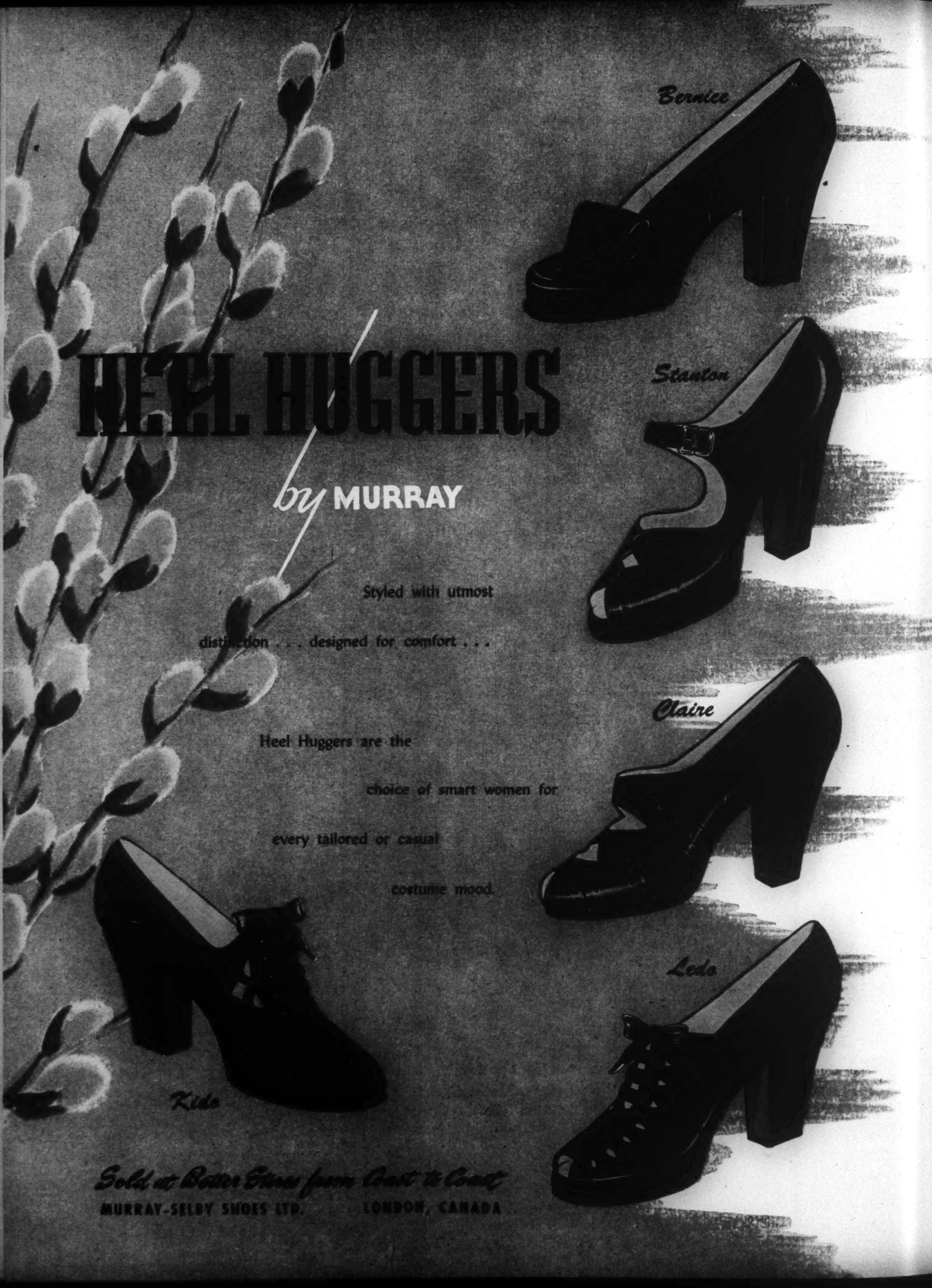
Don't let your grocer sell all of his Niblets Brand Corn to other people!

Niblets *Whole Kernel*
BRAND
Corn



Look for the jolly Green Giant on the label

Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario . . . Also packers of Green Giant Brand Peas and Garden Patch Brand Vacuum Packed Corn.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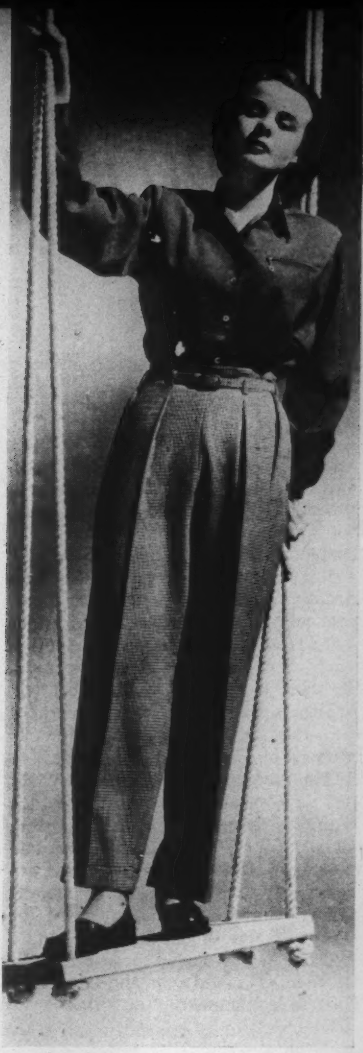
SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

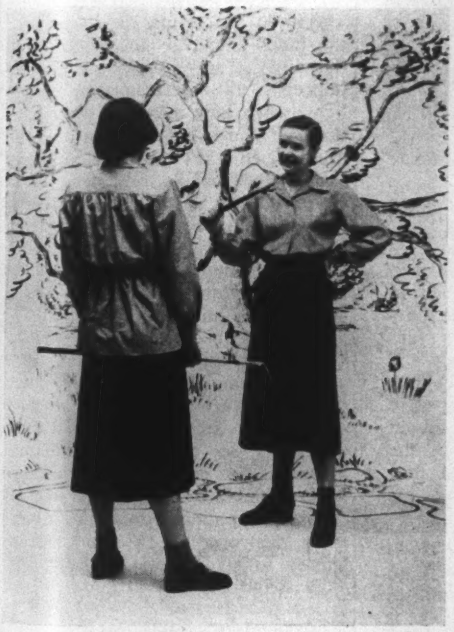


DUET: *Worsted wool gabardine shirt and worsted wool gun check slacks.*

SPRING IS A-SPORTING!

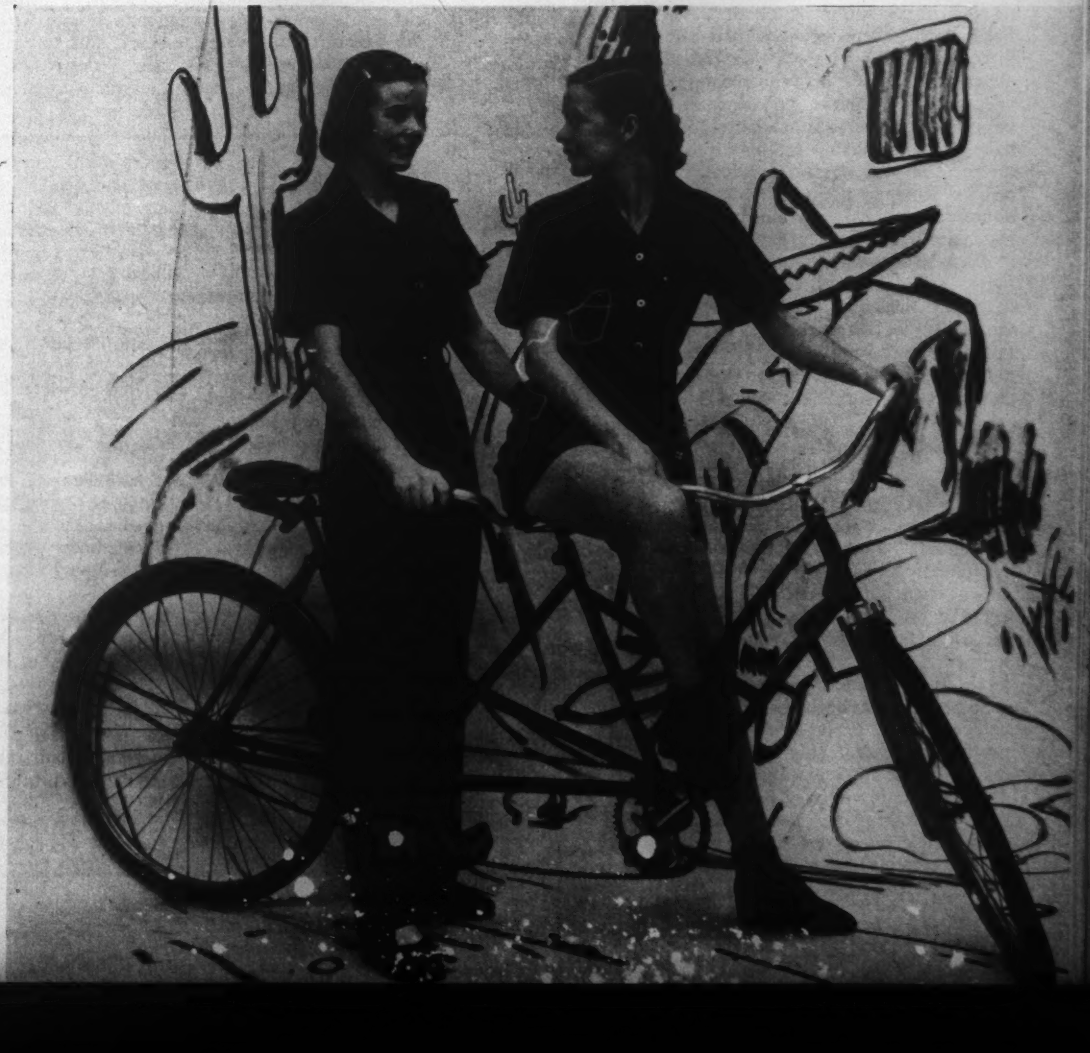
SPRING, spring, spring . . . there's golf in the air and the twitter of birds in the early morning. The birds wake you up. If you can turn over and doze again, that's fine. If the twitter, twitter won't let you slip back into that Pleasant Land . . . then you can begin to think about that handicap of yours and how to improve it . . . or about getting up to the summer cottage (with a few friends along, of course) . . . or about bicycling, if your heart belongs to a tandem.

But naturally you'll think about what you're going to wear, too . . . out on the golf links these brisk days . . . up to the cottage to take down the boards from the windows and get the boat out on the lake . . . and for country-lane bicycling. Your clothes should be practical, long-lasting and really wearable . . . some sound suggestions to be found in this Spring's sports collection of match and separates are right here on this page. All are by Gerhard Kennedy.



—Photos by Phillips-Gutkin

THREESOME: *blouse and skirt in sharkskin; zippered-front, cotton gabardine golf jacket.*



TWO *dittos: cool, washable chambray, with two change-possibilities for play.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

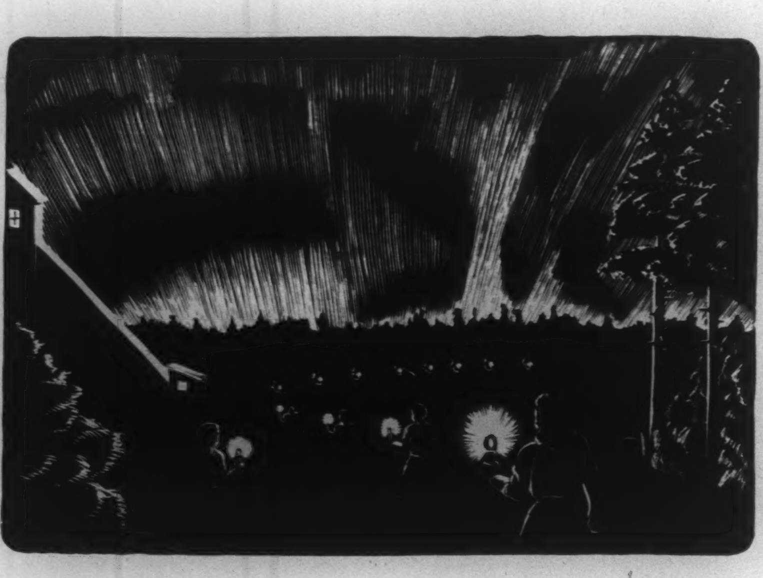
by Florence Whyard

Yellowknife.

MONTREAL has its Junior League, Toronto has the IODE, Victoria boasts of its Women's Canadian Club, but Yellowknife, NWT, has The Daughters of the Midnight Sun!

Not that the gals up in this sub-Arctic community pretend to compete with those worthy organizations—far from it. There is no competition where the Daughters are concerned, for there is no other outfit like them.

Take some of the welfare work of the Junior League, the pride in country of the IODE, the interest in national affairs of the Canadian Club; add a few characteristics of the Women's Institute, the Ladies' Aid, social life of the Eastern Star and campaign work of the Red Cross Society; roll them all up in a bundle and you have a pale imitation of the DMS. You'd need to stick in a Pioneers' Club, a barbershop quartet, the CGIT and even the Dead End Kids to come near it at all!



Midnight Parties

What's so special about this outfit? Well, in the first place, you have to live in the town of Yellowknife to belong, and that limits membership considerably. (Total population here on the north shore of Great Slave Lake now hovers between two and three thousand.) You have to join at either the January or June meetings, and, once a member, you must not miss more than three meetings in a row. The membership fee is only one dollar. The club has no political, racial or religious prejudices, no clubhouse, no study program, no luncheons and no speakers.

What it does have is another story—two midnight parties each year, a candle-lit initiation service which is the subject of many rumors, a reputation for real community service, and a bunch of swell people on the roll call at each monthly meeting.

Women Are Women

Perhaps it is just the contrasts which make the DMS so different from the usual women's club. These "Daughters" may spend the business session of an average meeting discussing such unrelated topics as their tag day for the Cancer Fund, plans for a big fashion show, contributions to their ward in the Red Cross Hospital, and a heated argument about who broke dishes at the party the week before! They arrange a Christmas party for the 500 kids in the settlement, decide to organize the baby sitters of the town, pack hampers and provide clothing for needy families, then haggle over who should receive a silver coffee spoon as a club memento. In other words, they're just like any other women.

Away back in 1938, when 14 women met to discuss the formation of a social club, things were a bit different. Yellowknife was a boom town and everyone living here was a pioneer. No hydro power, phones or roads; no hospital or cocktail bar then. They met in their own tiny one or two-room shacks and nearly everyone had to be on the executive in some form or other. Now there are over 70 Daughters of the Midnight Sun meeting in the big rumpus room at the local Red Cross Hospital.

New members may come and go but some of the old originals are still in the club, enjoying it as much as ever. And the celebrations of the longest and shortest nights of the year (December 21 and June 21) are still the envy of all who don't belong. These functions are usually staged in a member's home. They start about ten o'clock and last as long as the girls can. Strictly hen parties, they pack a terrific wallop and a good time is most certainly had by all—even the hostess. There's never been one when there wasn't lots of good singing, with the "Iceworm Song" on the perennial hit parade.

The midnight banquet used to be served in one of the local restaurants but after an occasion when two hilarious members chinned themselves on the rafters just to show that they could (and were lame and stiff for days afterwards), the girls brought along their own food and served it buffet style.

Envious Husbands

Without betraying any secrets of the inner circle, it can be said that the initiation service proper is a rather impressive little ceremony by candlelight, when new members promise to do their bit for the club and the community. But it's not the initiation proper that causes talk around the town. It's the improper one. If any. Reports vary and should all be taken with a grain of salt, since they originate with envious husbands who interpret the letters DMS as dynamite, murder and suicide.

But it has been stated that some of the veteran pioneer members occasionally demonstrate for newcomers the difficult art of bathing in a square wash tub in front of the oven door, when it's so cold the wash cloth freezes if you drop it on the floor . . . and novices have been invited to drink mysterious potions containing a wriggling "iceworm" or two, and even required to give with a realistic howl of a sleigh dog.

"Communistic" Spirit

Husbands get a look-in once a year when the DMS stages its birthday party, one of the most popular dances of the season. And the general attitude of outsiders to the club was summed up not too badly at the last one. An old-time fiddler on the platform called for silence from the noisy, happy crowd in the Legion Hall. Carried away by the zest of the celebration, Harry rapped on his fiddle and shouted: "Folks! I wanta tell you that I've played for a lotta dances in this hall and I've seen some pretty good times here. But I've never seen such a gang of happy people as you are tonight. I just wanta say there's never been a party with so much communistic spirit here before!"

The rest of his remarks were drowned in a roar of laughter from the crowd, but they knew what he meant. The Daughters of the Midnight Sun are pretty good examples of community spirit at its best, providing real warmth in Canada's sub-Arctic.

THE ICEWORM SONG

THERE'S *a Husky* dusky maiden in the Arctic,*
In her igloo she is waiting there in vain,
And some day I'll put my mukluks on and ask her
If she'll wed me when the iceworms nest again.

CHORUS: In the land of the pale blue snow
Where it's ninety-nine below,
And the polar bears are roaming o'er the plains . . .
In the shadow of the Pole
I will clasp her to my soul,
We'll be happy when the iceworms nest again.

O, our wedding feast will be seal oil and blubber,
In our kayak we will roam the boundless main,
How the walruses will turn their heads to rubber,
We'll be happy when the iceworms nest again.

And some morn at half-past two
When I crawl in my igloo
After sitting with a friend in pain . . .
She'll be waiting for me there
With the hambone of a bear
And she'll swat me when the iceworms nest again.

Says Florence Whyard: "There's music for it. We used a quartet version for our opening theme on a recording when our local station (CFYK, the Voice of the Golden North) made the CBC not long ago."

***Husky means Eskimo, not dog or sore throat.**

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SATURDAY NIGHT'S

Analyses of Canadian and World Business

Woman of the Week:

Beauty Is Five Feet

by Margaret Ness

THERE'S a quotation that speaks of a "little body with a mighty heart." That's Adalene E. Johnston. She's just five feet small and she's President of a flourishing cosmetic firm.

ADALENE JOHNSTON

Brunette Adalene Elliott was born in Ingersoll, Ont., the daughter of a successful contractor. Now 43, she doesn't look it. As a girl she was attracted and counter - attracted by college. She might have become a concert pianist. (Today she plays only for relaxation at home—anything from boogie woogie to Bach. It depends on her mood.) Higher education won.

Adalene attended McMaster University and then took postgraduate work at the Sorbonne in Paris. School teaching seemed the next logical step; so she taught at Alma College.

Then along came Harold W. Johnston, European auditor for Massey-Harris. They were married in 1932. Harold took his bride back to Copenhagen. There Adalene found her modern languages were more useful than piano playing. Soon she was jabbering away in Danish.

Son Mark was born the following year. In 1936 they came home and settled in Windsor, Ont. Daughter Anne was born that year. Mrs. Johnston was quite prepared to be a housewife and took her place in Windsor social life. She taught Sunday School, went to concerts and the theatre, and tended her garden. She loves flowers. Her 11-room home is filled with them all year round.

Shortly after they'd settled, a stranger called. He was N. S. Walbridge, now President of the American firm of Beauty Counselors. He was looking for a Canadian to train as a Counselor. His choice had to have a social background as well as a pleasing personality. Clarice Tapson, Society Editor of *The Windsor Daily Star,* had suggested Mrs. Johnston to him.

Adalene was both flattered and aghast. Perhaps it was the lure of a new fur coat that tipped the scales. A fur coat wasn't in the family budget that year. Adalene told Walbridge she'd consult her husband. She did, underscoring the fur coat angle and Mr. Johnston finally agreed. He didn't believe the job would amount to much —in time or energy. He even bet her that her sales would never buy the fur coat.

Four months later she bought a Black Persian Lamb. At the end of ten years she realized every woman's dream and bought a mink. In between coats she became President of Beauty Counselors of Canada.

But those first few months were difficult. Her mother was dismayed at the idea; her friends were unnerved. These were pre-war years when careers and marriages weren't so common. Everyone seemed to feel Ada-

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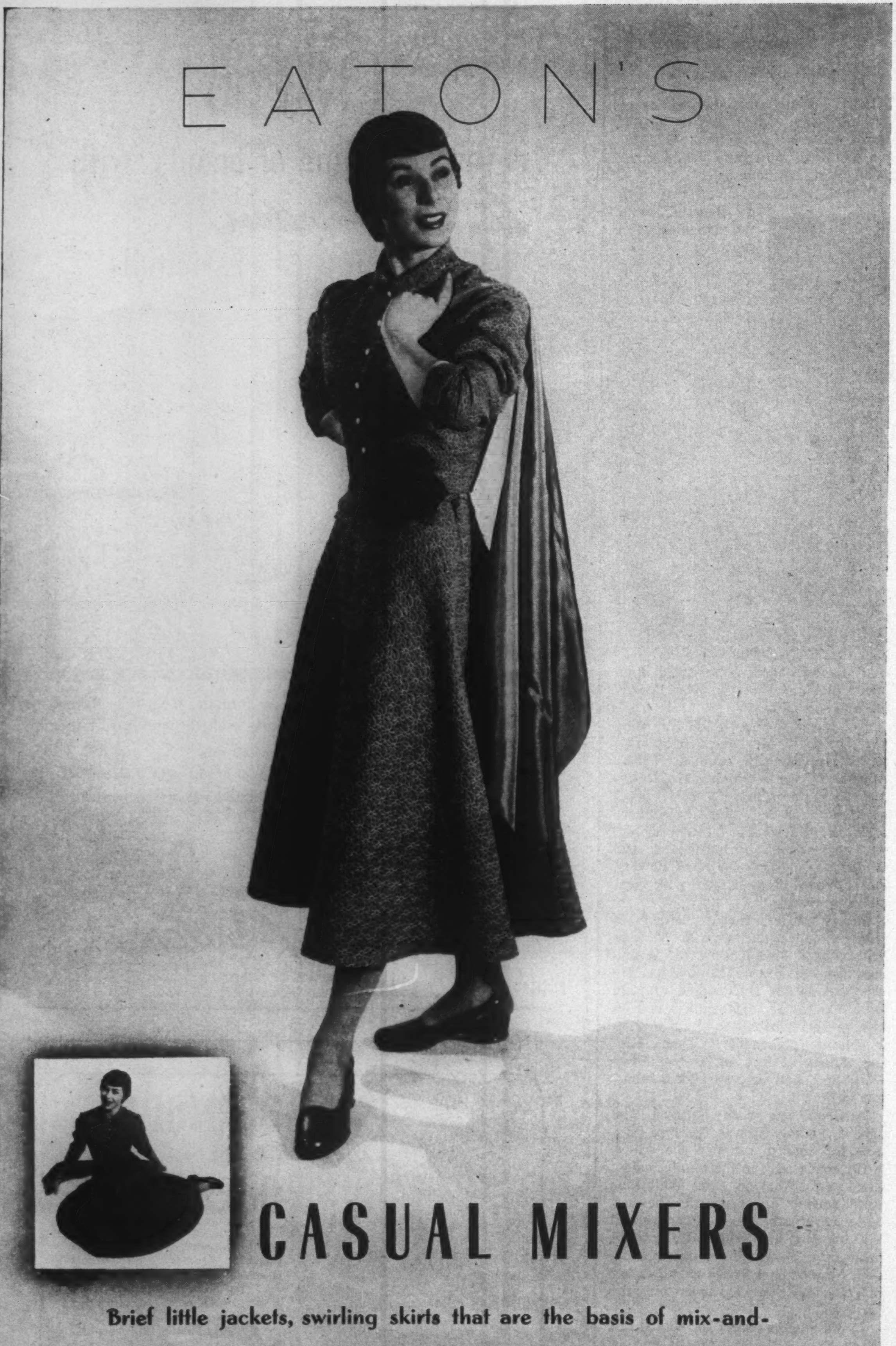

EATON'S

CASUAL MIXERS

Brief little jackets, swirling skirts that are the basis of mix-and-match separate Fashions for active sports, and for active interest, too. Illustrated is a jacket-and-skirt from the separates at . . .

EATON'S

lene was making a mistake. No on expected much from her. Even sh herself was fearful. She tells how sh actually prayed that her first prospec wouldn't be at home. She was. Bu the customer was most pleasant an Adalene made a sale. After that ther was nothing to it.

Adalene Johnston is proof tha careers and marriage can mix. Say President Johnston: "Such importan things as motherhood and the runnin of a happy home are necessary. Bu just as necessary are outside interest to maintain balance."

Her two children think her prett special. She's always home to supervise their meals when they dash i from school. Her husband, now a Executive with Ford Motor Compan of Canada, picks her up after work and once they are inside the hom they both forget business.

It's a pleasant home. Mrs. Johnston is fond of pastels and chintz— homey combination. Soft green wall make for relaxation. There are oi paintings by Canadian artists, Indian oriental rugs; lovely antique silver an a dining-room suite brought bac from Denmark.

Adalene was offered the Presidenc four years after she started. Compan officials decided to head up the Canadian firm (the product is manufactured in Toronto) with a Canadia president. Mrs. Johnston was an obvious choice: she was an outstandin success as a Counselor; she was bilingual. Actually she reigned over a inside staff of two and a handful o operators in the field. Today the hea office in Windsor numbers 35, including six men; the field staff runs int the tens of hundreds.

"Mama" Johnston

The first to arrive at the offic mornings is Adalene herself. She' often there at 8 a.m., never later tha 8.30, and she's usually last to leave Her office is spartan bare. Her onl feminine concessions are eggshell curtains, a tiny wall mirror and, o course, plants.

Business-woman Johnston is stil the type, however, who would brin soup to a sick neighbor. Her staf refers to her affectionately as "Mama"; she knows it and likes it. She' a fighter, too. Behind her big des she may look like a little girl bu people remember the fire a few year ago. All night she watched firemen fight the stubborn blaze. Her entir Christmas stock was destroyed. Early next morning she was on long distance. She arranged for a new consignment. Her field staff had thei stock in time.

Much of her success is due to he ability to pick the right person fo the right job. Typical of this was he appointment of Mrs. Lillian G. Mann as Vice-President and Canadian Sale Manager. Montreal-socialite Mrs Mann has become one of the mos successful women in the cosmeti trade.

Mrs. Johnston is still amazingly youthful in appearance. She is alway a shock to businessmen meeting he for the first time. "Years have nothing to do with age," she says. "A long as a woman keeps herself young mentally, she looks young physically."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Dialogue With Thelma

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOR SOME TIME my friend Mrs. McKibbon has been making a practice of talking over public affairs with her ten-year-old daughter Thelma. During Education Week, Thelma and her mother discussed the work of Royal Commissions and Mrs. McKibbon later set the conversation down in dialogue form, which she has passed on to me. It runs as follows:

THELMA: MOM, what is a Royal Commission?
Mrs. McK.: A Royal Commission is a body of citizens appointed by the Government to investigate conditions and prepare statistics with a view to adjusting grievances.
Thelma: What kind of grievances?
Mrs. McK.: Well, for instance, if you had a cultural grievance you could take it up with the Royal Commission of Arts, .Letters and Science.
Thelma: You mean, like somebody putting my comic-books down cellar?
Mrs. McK.: I'm afraid not. You see, their time is entirely taken up with radio.
Thelma: Then Arts, Letters and Science really means radio?
Mrs. McK.: Not exclusively. There are people with a wider cultural viewpoint who feel Arts, Letters and Science should include television. . . . Dear, do you have to snap that bubble-gum right in my ear?
Thelma: I can snap bubble-gum the loudest kid in my grade.
Mrs. McK.: Well, that may be a cultural achievement from your point of view, but it's a cultural grievance from mine. Put it away. Now let's see, where were we? Oh yes, the Commission on Arts, Letters and Science. At present they are dealing with the grievances of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, or the CAB. The CAB would like to take over all the commercial broadcasting from the CBC because it feels the CBC has too much authority over radio and is stifling private initiative. Any questions?

THELMA: CAN I have Susie for supper?
Mrs. McK.: We'll see. The CBC on the other hand feels that it needs all the authority possible to keep the radio from falling into the hands of commercial broadcasters who will stifle private initiative by cultivating mass audiences.
Thelma: If I can't have Susie for supper, can I have 35 cents for a water-pistol?
Mrs. McK.: To get back to our subject. The CAB would like to lift the burden from the shoulders of the radio licence-holders by cancelling the annual $2.50 licence fee.
Thelma: Who are the radio licence-holders?
Mrs. McK.: People like Daddy.
Thelma: Then who would pay for the radio?
Mrs. McK.: The Government would pay from income tax with an annual grant of $10 million.
Thelma: And who pays the Government?
Mrs. McK.: People like Daddy.
Thelma: Then why don't we just go on paying licence-fees?
Mrs. McK.: Because it's very painful to take money right out of your pocket.
Thelma: But doesn't the Government take money out of your pocket?

MRS. McK.: WELL, you see the Government is practically *in* your pocket most of the time, helping itself, and you get so you hardly notice. The new system would mean that instead of going to all the trouble of taking $2.50 out of your pocket, you could simply add anything up to $13.50 to your income tax and save all the bother.
Thelma: You mean we'd be paying $13.50 a year for radio instead of $2.50?
Mrs. McK.: Well, that's calculating on the 1947 basis. It might be a little higher by 1950 figures. But then we'd all be paying for radios, even if we didn't own them and that makes it fair for everybody.
Thelma: Who pays for the Commission of Arts, Letters and Science? People like Daddy?
Mrs. McK.: Of course. And the whole thing's getting so awfully expensive that they're thinking of having a government commission to investigate the high cost of government.

THELMA: AND will that bring down the cost of government?
Mrs. McK.: No, it will probably send it to a higher level, just as it did prices after the Prices Commission finished investigating.
Thelma: And will Arts, Letters and Science go to a higher level when the Commission gets through investigating?
Mrs. McK.: Let's hope so. And here's 35 cents for your water-pistol. I took it out of the $2.50 I'd been saving for the radio licence collector.

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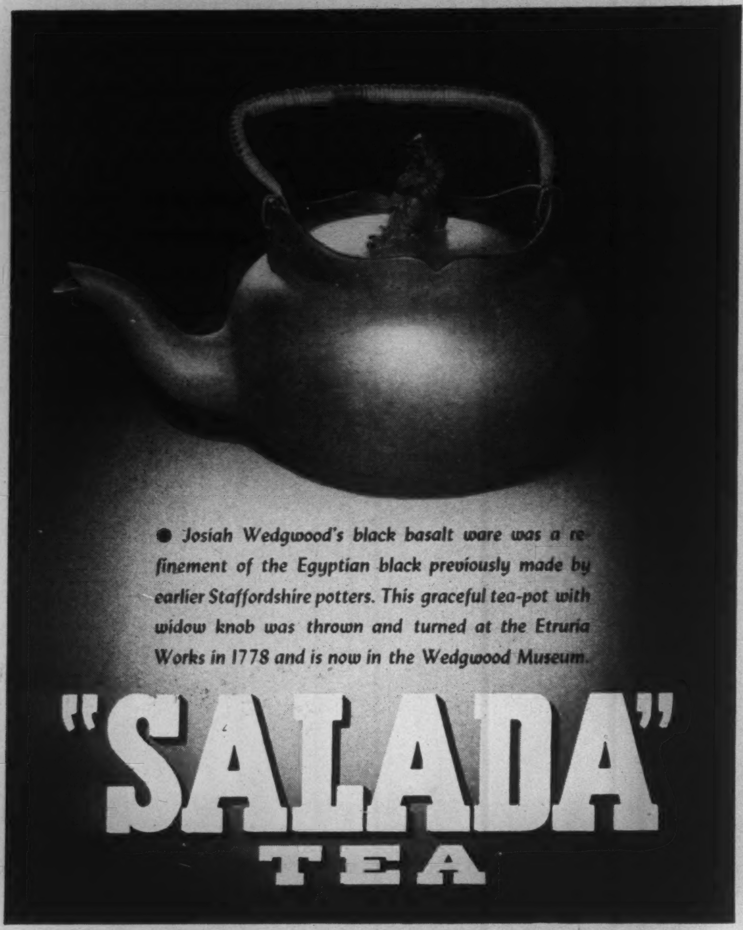
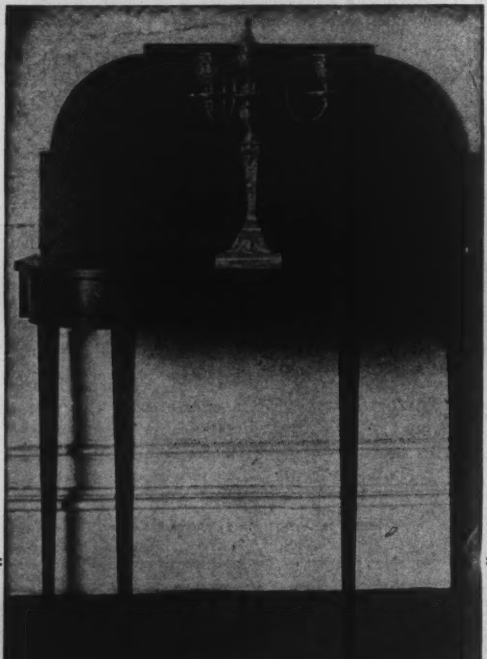


● Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

"SALADA" TEA



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Treatment

Allow ¾ lb. raw weight, drawn per person. There is not complete agreement that cooking a hen under pressure produces the best results. Long, slow simmering of the bird (2½-3 hours) in a deep covered stewpot certainly does guarantee tenderness without the flesh falling off the bones. However, here is a method for cooking with pressure pan. If you have one of the new low pressure pans, follow manufacturer's directions.

Chicken Fricassee

Disjoint and wash a 5-6 lb. boiling fowl and place on rack in cooker, seasoning with salt and pepper. Add 1 medium onion sliced and 4 stalks celery diced and ½ cup water. Bring pressure to five (5) lbs. for 55 minutes. Cool immediately in cool water. Remove chicken and strain juices into a bowl and let fat rise. Skim off all the fat, returning 4 tablespoons to pressure pan. Add 4 tbsp. flour and combine over heat. Measure 2 cups chicken broth and 1½ cups rich milk. Stir gravy until thickened and smooth. Season to taste, adding ½ tsp. MS.G. (Monosodium glutamate) and Worcestershire Sauce if desired. Add chicken to sauce and let it reheat slowly. Remove to hot platter, garnish with parsley and serve gravy separately.

Fried Chicken

Cook boiling fowl as directed in above recipe allowing time for broth to drain off. Dust each piece with seasoned flour (if desired, slice off the breast meat) and fry in hot butter and shortening, until nicely browned. Don't let the fat get too hot if using all butter. You will need to use a lid on the skillet to prevent spattering. Remove chicken pieces to hot platter and keep in 200°F oven until all the pieces are browned. Never crowd the skillet with chicken. An alternate coating for chicken instead of flour is: 1/3 cup flour, 2 eggs beaten plus ¼ cup milk and 2 cups coarsely rolled cracker crumbs. Roll chicken in flour, dip in egg and milk and then in cracker crumbs. This is very good and crispy. Serve hot with gravy made as for Chicken Fricassee (you won't need as much) or Cream Gravy made in skillet. Leave about 3 tbsp. fat in skillet plus all browned bits and pieces. Stir in 3 tbsp. flour, add 1 cup chicken broth and 1 cup rich cream. Cook until thickened and smooth. Season to taste.

With diced cooked chicken and broth at hand you can turn out glamorous dishes — à la king; tetrazzini; salad moulds; casseroles of chicken in combination with sweetbreads, ham or mushrooms.

Chicken and Mushroom Pie

Sauté ½ lb. washed sliced mushrooms in 4 tbsp. chicken fat. When tender sprinkle over 4 tbsp. flour and combine. Add 1½ cups strained chicken broth and 1½ cups milk and cream (combined) and stir until thickened and smooth. Add 2 tbsp. sherry and season to taste. Combine with 3 cups diced chicken. Pour into individual ramekins and top with packaged pie crust mix rolled ⅛" thick (make vents for steam to escape). Place on cooky sheet and bake in 450°F oven 20 minutes or until done.

■ For the newest quick trick on the market you add water—and shake! You guessed it — the quick-frozen orange juice concentrate. It is a most welcome addition to time- and muscle-saving devices in the food division. The flavor is delicious and the vitamin content beyond criticism, so what more can you ask? Just "reconstitute" the juice according to directions on the label.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

You're An Owner of a Profitable Bank

Throughout Its First 15 Years The Bank of Canada Has Been Proving Its Value To The Country.

by R. N. Beattie

EVERY Canadian owns a share in a financial institution which makes an annual profit of a third more than its combined capital and reserve. The Bank of Canada, our publicly-owned central bank, with a paid-up capital of $5 millions and a Rest Fund of just over $10 millions, made a profit of well over $19 millions in 1948 and more than $20 millions last year.

Actually, the Bank can't help but make a profit, for laws governing its operations make it almost inevitable. For instance, though the Bank receives the deposits of the Federal Government and the chartered banks, it does not pay interest on them. At the same time, the deposited funds are invested in securities which pay interest. All this is required by law.

But nobody gets rich on the Bank's operations. The profits are turned over to the Receiver-General of Canada, and he can use them to pay interest on the public debt or even to reduce it.

In other words, the fat profits of the Bank of Canada amount virtually to bookkeeping entries between government departments. Even the 4½ per cent dividends which the Bank is empowered to pay on its shares amount to little more because the Government is the sole shareholder.

This would not have been the case had we continued, as we began, to follow the advice tendered to us by the experts back in 1933. At that time a Royal Commission was studying the idea of a central bank for Canada. A central bank, they said, ought to be privately owned — like the Bank of England and most of the great central banks of the world.

When the Bank of Canada began operations 15 years ago it was a privately owned corporation; it had more than 12,000 shareholders distributed from Halifax to the Yukon. But nationalization, or national control, of the Bank became an issue of the general election held later that same year, 1935.

Mr. King's Liberals, having turned out Mr. Bennett's Conservatives, proceeded in 1936 to turn the Bank into a hybrid with the Government holding more than half the shares and controlling the appointment of a majority of the Directors. Two years later the private shareholders were bought out and the bank was fully nationalized.

The Bank was founded "to promote the economic and financial welfare of the Dominion." It was to regulate credit and currency. It was to control and protect the external value of the Canadian dollar. It was to use monetary action and influence to cut down the fluctuations in the general level of production, trade, prices and employment.

Many Canadians doubted, in the 'thirties, that a central bank operating in the Canadian economy could achieve these aims. Academic economists were divided on the question. Spokesmen of the great chartered banks strongly opposed the establishment of an institution to perform tasks which they and the Department of Finance were handling with an efficiency that commanded world-wide admiration. Monetary theorists, from hard-money cranks to Social Credit apostles, could not be satisfied with any such minor tinkering with our banking machinery. Maritimers and Westerners saw the proposed central bank as a device to lengthen and strengthen the tentacles of Central Canada.

Nowadays few would suggest that the Bank has failed to promote our economic and financial welfare. In the short space of its 15 years, it has grown into our economic system so naturally that it is hard to imagine it removed. We take it for granted, like the Post Office. It's the bank that issues our money.

It does much more. In 1938 the Bank of Canada took over the management of Canada's public debt from the Department of Finance. In 1939 it loaned staff to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Two years ago the Bank was required to staff the Board that continues to guard our external dollar.

The Bank for Industrial Development, designed to lend to industries, especially small ones, which are good risks from a national, rather than a commercial banking point of view, is a fully owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada.

But the main function of a central bank is to keep a watchful eye on the money supply in the hands of the public, and to see that it neither exceeds nor falls short of the amount that will keep the wheels of business running smoothly at top speed. It's not an easy task. There was a time when having a monopoly of bank-note issue would have guaranteed effective control of money supply; and the Bank has had a virtual monopoly for some years, and a complete and official monopoly since last January. But we are a nation of cheque passers. We use bearer bonds for cash reserves. We have relegated bank-notes to the position of being but the small change of business. Hence, keeping track of the money supply is a complicated operation.

—CP

THE MAN *who signs your dollars: Graham Towers, Bank Governor.*

—Fraser

ARMED *guards protected the Bank's cash when its Montreal agency moved.*

Even tougher is the task of trying to keep the quantity of money at an optimum level. The classical tools of central banks — the rediscount rate and open market operations — have not proved very useful in Canada. This was foreseen by many critics in the 'thirties. What is called "moral suasion" backed up by exhaustive research has been of much greater value.

Just over two years ago, for example, the Bank felt that "conditions prevailing at that time made it undesirable for capital expenditures to be financed through expansion of [commercial] bank credit." Such financing, by banks buying blocks of corporation securities, had seldom been done before 1945. In 1947 it amounted to about $141 millions. In response to the advice of the Bank of Canada, the ten chartered banks cut such financing to $17 millions in 1948. It takes nearly 1,400 people to keep track of our paper money, manage our public debt, control purchases and sales of foreign exchange, gather statistics for the research department, buy and sell securities in Toronto and Montreal, and perform various other functions to keep the Bank of Canada useful and efficient. The Bank's employees are not under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. A committee of senior officers deals with all staff matters.

Twenty-eight employees rank as Officers. Graham F. Towers has been Governor ever since the Bank opened. He looks like Mr. Bureaucrat but his many admirers swear he never thinks or acts like him. Although he was already an Assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank when he was called to his high office, he is still little over 50 and looks younger.

It is hard now to recall that the Bank was born during a period of sharp controversies over monetary theories. Who remembers the harsh words hurled at the banks and high finance by hotheads of all parties? A spell-binder of today who tried to pin the blame for our economic difficulties on our monetary and banking system would soon lose his audience. The Bank of Canada and its able Governor deserve much credit for this situation.

R. N. BEATTIE, *a Toronto writer and teacher, is a frequent contributor to SN on banking and transportation problems.*

How many people to the gallon ?

Many thousands of Canadians have a part in making a gallon of Esso available for your car.

About 12,000 of them are employed by Imperial. Some search for new oil fields; some move oil from producing fields to refineries where others make it into Esso and hundreds of other useful products; still others see to it that these are on hand wherever you want them.

Then there are almost 10,000 independent business men who, as Imperial dealers, supply you with our products.

And there are the many thousands of people who derive part of their livelihood from making and transporting the things that Imperial uses in its operations. Last year we bought equipment and supplies from more than 3,000 Canadian firms.

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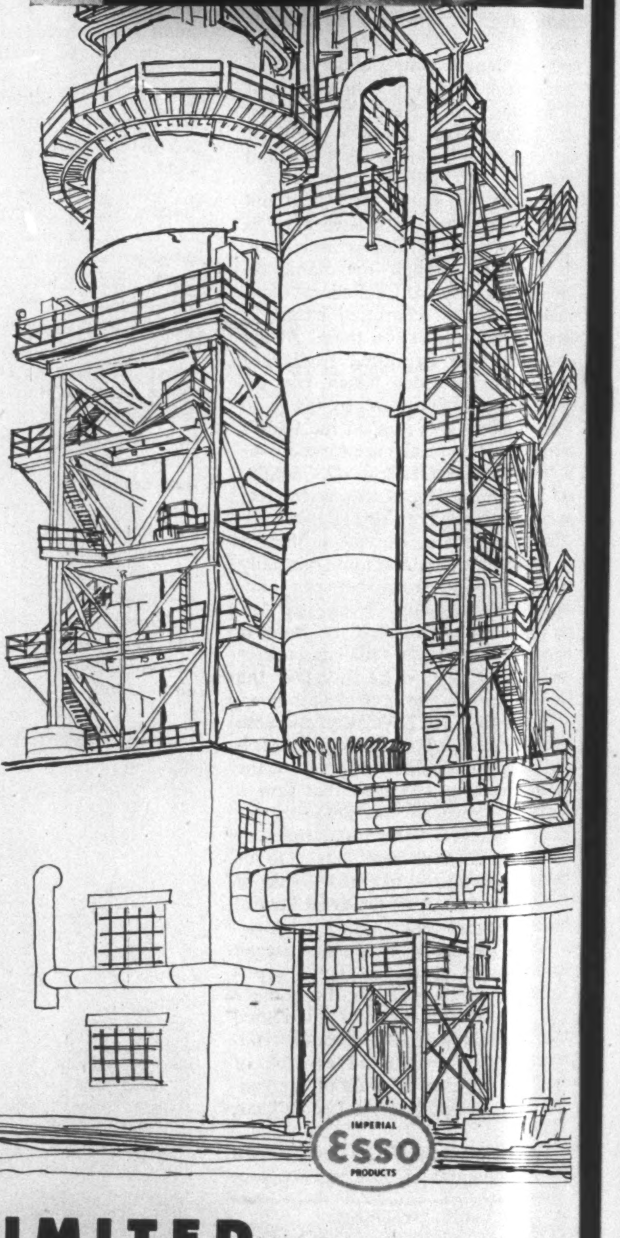
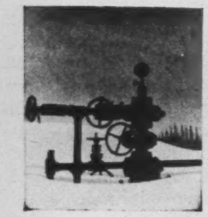
Finding oil and bringing it to you in the kind of products you need is a big job, a job that requires the skills and the savings of many thousands of Canadians.





Bringing you oil is a big job
. . . and a costly one

About Canada's Oil — On its 1949 manufacturing and marketing operations Imperial earned a profit equivalent to less than three-quarters of a cent a gallon for each gallon of product sold.

Imperial's investment in plant and equipment is equivalent to more than $19,000 for each employee.

The wholesale price of gasoline has increased only a third as much as the average wholesale price of all commodities over the past 10 years.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

Social Security a Mirage?

HOW SECURE is social security? It's astonishing, at least to me, that so little attention is paid to the question of the economic strength of welfare contracts. A company like Ford of Canada enters into an agreement with its workers, by which it undertakes to pay retirement pensions and provide certain other benefits, and because the company is a big one and financially strong and its management is believed to be acting in good faith, everyone takes it for granted that the promised benefits will actually be paid, and that what the beneficiaries receive in terms of purchasing power will in fact be what they expected to receive when the contract was entered into.

But the truth is that neither the management of Ford of Canada nor the workers nor, indeed, anyone else can reliably predict what Ford's position will be 15 or 25 years hence, or what the purchasing power of money will be. Today a dollar will buy a certain amount of bread or gasoline or sealing wax. If the dollar of 25 years hence will buy, say, only half of that amount of those goods, or other goods, the retirement pension turns out to be not at all what the worker (and the company) expected when he began his employment. The pension is inadequate because the purchasing power of money has fallen. The anticipated security simply isn't there. Now, I am not predicting that this will happen; I'm only saying that it *could* happen, because of the peculiar conditions which govern our lives in these times.

Inflationary Spending

One of those conditions is the necessity of spending $425 million this year on national defence. At least, this is the amount the Government has decided on. It's $110 million more than last year, but it might look much too small if actual war suddenly appeared to be close at hand. Overnight the spending for defence might be enormously increased. Ford of Canada (or any other company) might be assigned by the Government to special tasks and its earning power be controlled by the Government, which perhaps might largely affect its ability to live up to the requirements of its workers' security plan.

Such spending for defence might also affect the purchasing power of money. This kind of spending is particularly inflationary because the money spent to produce the materials and make the goods goes immediately into the ordinary channels of purchasing, while the goods themselves do not. There is more money placed in circulation, but not more goods; in fact the supply of consumer goods is soon less than the pre-war volume, because productive capacity has been switched over from consumer goods to war goods. With more money bidding for fewer goods, the normal result is a rise in prices. It is a perfectly proper result, since the fact is that the trading value of each dollar (and quarter and nickel) has diminished.

This fact may be obscured for a time by Government control of prices, but what is really happening then is that holders of goods are being compelled to accept lower-than-proper prices as an alternative to going out of business. A great many people fail to see what is happening because they think of a dollar as being always a dollar, instead of a unit of money commanding the purchase of a varying volume of goods.

Promotes Unbalance

One of the bad features of price control is that the longer it continues, the more it tends to get the factors of supply and demand for goods out of balance with each other (*i.e.*, if rents are held too low, homes will not be built to rent, so the housing shortage is aggravated). Canada's price controllers did an excellent job in the last war; the bad thing was the need for it.

Purchasing power can be, and is being, distributed more widely by Government action, but the Government cannot guarantee the amount that the dollar will purchase. Though most people do not know it, this is probably the chief obstacle to the attainment of real social security. How is the value of money to be maintained in an age which continually requires that more money be provided for wages, social insurance, social services and national defence?

The answer is that we must balance the increase in the money supply with an increased production of goods and services. Private enterprise will attend to this, if given favorable trade and exchange conditions, freedom from excessive wage and tax burdens and from restrictive Government controls. This condition cannot easily be brought about. But somehow it must be, I believe, if our social goals are to be won. Otherwise, social security will prove to be only a mirage.

by

P. M. Richards

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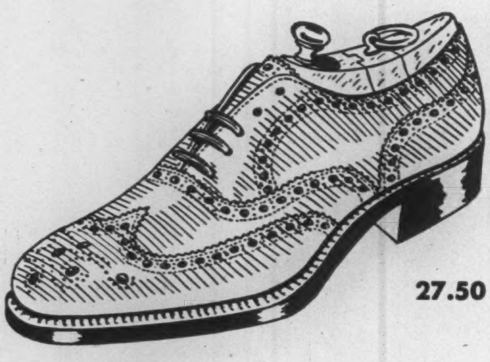

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Preferred Dividend No. 21

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending June 15, 1950 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1950.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, April 11, 1950

PROFILED NEXT WEEK:

WRITER, PAINTER, BUSINESSMAN

"Bertram Brooker, successful artist, author and advertising man is living proof that art and business can mix," writes D. M. Lebourdais in his profile of the author of "The Robber", a best-seller. Two column feature next week in SATURDAY NIGHT.

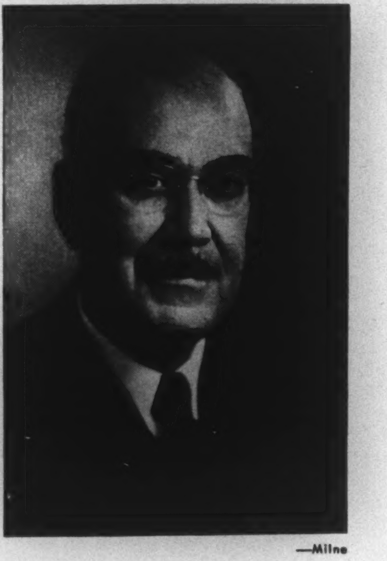
A Nine to Bedtime Banker

The Ability to Analyze Problems And Concentrate on a Day's Work Make Best Banker: Imperial Head

by James Mercer

WHEN I visited Head Office of Imperial Bank of Canada on the occasion of their Seventy-fifth Anniversary to meet I. K. Johnston, the President, I was greeted at the elevator by the Public Relations Manager. He said: "You'll find Mr. Johnston very friendly and human."

He whisked me along the halls to the door of the President. In the comfortably furnished office I met Mr. Johnston and soon realized how friendly a bank President can be. He was sitting behind a large, tidy desk and lighting his afternoon pipe.



—Milne

I. K. JOHNSTON

To my question, why I. K. Johnston chose banking as a career when he went to work 46 years ago, he drew on his pipe and said:

"I didn't look for another job as there was an opening for a junior in the Imperial Bank Branch at Welland, Ontario. I started in at the bottom. And you know at that time there weren't many jobs being offered."

The President then stressed that a young man starting out in business today should tackle something he is interested in. He continued: "I have always been interested in what I was doing, and I was always looking at what the fellow ahead of me was doing so that I could do his job some day."

Good Future

Then I asked him what makes a good banker. He put his pipe aside. "I think the biggest factor is the ability to analyze propositions of various kinds that may come up. And the second factor is probably the ability to concentrate on the job that one is doing at a particular time."

I. K. Johnston believes that there is a good future in banking. "Banking today attracts a higher grade of man. There was a time when bright young men were influenced by the higher wages they could get at mechanical jobs. But today banking offers many rewards and an attractive future.

"A young man should remember that banking is a slower business than some, and the average man is in too much of a hurry. But every job offers its attractions if a person is interested in his particular work."

President Johnston has retained his interest in banking, because there is a close personal relationship with the customers. "The customer has to confide in his Branch Manager and his Bank Executives."

Familiar Route

I. K. Johnston has followed the familiar route of many bank presidents. He joined Imperial Bank at the Welland Branch, Ontario, in 1904, and at the age of 25 was Manager in St. Thomas, Ontario. He climbed up the ladder step by step.

He held successively the offices of Supervisor, Assistant General Supervisor, General Supervisor, Assistant General Manager, General Manager, and was elected a Director and Vice-President in 1949. He became President and Chief Executive Officer in January of this year, the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Imperial Bank.

We changed the subject to discussion of the economics of the United States and Canada. I tossed out the suggestion that Canada is becoming more and more a satellite of the United States. The Bank President leaned forward across his desk and remarked:

"I wouldn't use the word 'satellite.' The United States is a very vigorous and prosperous country. Since we're both situated on the same continent, a lot of the same factors will influence both of us. But Canada is also a vigorous, though smaller nation. We have tremendous resources and I am confident that we are going to have a progressive and prosperous future. Our future will be our own."

Long Day

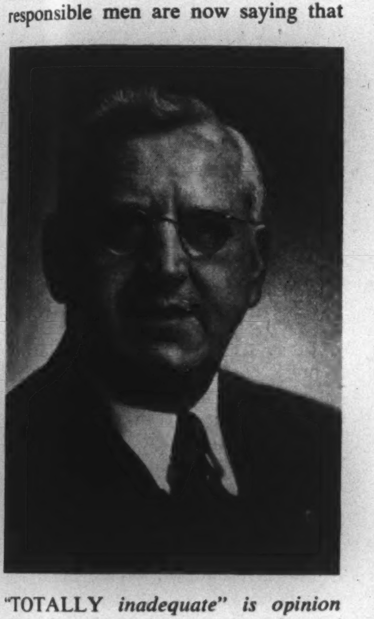
Away from work—usually a 9 to bedtime job—I. K. Johnston has found time to play tennis in his younger days with his wife and two daughters. He still enjoys fishing. He is a great reader, and his favorite books are histories and biographies.

After the interview I realized how true it was to refer to President Johnston as "human and friendly." Men of his calibre have made possible the great progress of Imperial Bank of Canada. It has grown from one branch in Toronto with a staff of seven in 1875, to 213 Branches from Halifax to Victoria in 1950, with a staff numbering more than 2,600, and total assets exceeding $500,000,000.

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

A CANADIAN business weather forecast would be "fair, but unsettled." The "unsettled" would refer to the labor outlook. Actually general business activity is continuing at a satisfactory level, supported by a high volume of domestic demand, by seasonal resumption of work on various expansionist undertakings across the country, and by rising sales to American dollar markets, which latter have gone far to offset export losses to sterling countries. Encouragement is derived from the strong upsurge of business in the United States, where responsible men are now saying that business will continue good for many months to come, and from the prospect of further reduction of U.S. tariffs as a result of the international trade conference to begin at Torquay, England, on September 28 next. *(See U.S. Business)*



"TOTALLY *inadequate" is opinion of railwaymen's A. R. Mosher of two conciliation boards' suggestions.*

However, this otherwise bright situation is darkened by the double-edged menace of strikes in vital industries such as railway transportation, and persistently rising labor costs. The positiveness of the rail unions' rejection of the findings of two conciliation boards and the attitude of the railway managements seemed, this week, to presage a strike. But even if this is averted, an increase in costs would presumably be involved. The railway unions include 120,000 workers and their demands amount to an additional $84 million annually.

Labor:

PATTERN SETTER

WHAT will probably be a pattern-setting agreement was reached amicably between Ford of Canada and the United Automobile Workers in Windsor, Ont.

The new arrangement will cost the company millions of dollars a year, but Ford President Rhys M. Sale was not sulking. Ford, he said, "wants to have the happiest and most contented working force in the country."

To reach a settlement, both sides had made concessions. Ford had originally offered a $55-a-month pension at 65 after 30 years of service. To get a union OK on the offer, Ford agreed to make the plan retroactive to November 16, 1949. It also agreed to make 10 rather than 15 years service the requirement for entitlement to any pension payment.

In addition, Ford assumes the full cost of the existing group life and disability insurance plan. Sickness, accident and hospitalization benefits have been increased and the maximum period of coverage has been extended.

Big concession of the union was to drop the demand for a $100-a-month company financed pension. On the surface it looked as if the union had made a very big concession. Especially in view of UAW chief George Burt's declaration that his union would not be content with less than its American counterpart got. The American UAW gets $100 a month, but it's made up of a company and a government payment. In Canada Ford would have to foot the whole bill.

Opinion was, however, that Ottawa had indicated Canada would have a plan similar to that of U.S. within two years. A committee on old age security is at work on it now. The union's original $100 a month demand will probably be realized. But it won't cost Ford of Canada any more.

NO STRIKE

APART from the desire of management and workers to avoid the strike, two factors were an influence. The prolonged strike of Chrysler workers in Detroit proved that a strike in Windsor also would be prolonged, with the possibility that the strikers would not get all they were seeking. Also, 4,000 Chrysler Corporation of Canada workers have been out, though not on strike, for several weeks due to lack of parts from the parent company.

The second was that the Ford could not longer delay publication of its annual report for 1949. This showed record production of 112,130 vehicles (compared with 97,015, in 1948), record sales value of $212,036,601 compared with $168,288,888, and record net profits of $17,256,762 compared with $7,969,534 in 1948. And 1948 itself was an exceptionally good year.

If the company had come out with its report showing such huge profits, and had refused to enter an agreement with the workers, its position would not have been favorable had a strike occurred.

Aluminum:

MORE OUTPUT

WHATEVER the long term business outlook might be, aluminum makers seemed highly optimistic. Extensive groundwork was being laid for new plants and stepped up output from old ones. Aluminum Co. of Canada was going ahead with its $500 million plans in British Columbia, and had also cleared the way for increasing power supply for its Arvida, Que., plant. An estimated $70 million will

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Financial Statement as of December 31, 1949

ASSETS

Bonds (Amortized)		$15,101,963.29
Real Estate (including Sales under Contract)		642,850.47
Mortgage Loans		4,900.00
Interest Accrued		98,463.98
Premiums in Course of Collection	$927,434.05	
Less Miscellaneous Balances	23,594.72	903,839.33
Reinsurance Losses Recoverable		337.46
Cash in Banks and Offices		1,416,699.53
Total Admitted Assets		$18,169,054.06

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses		$ 2,093,150.64
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		9,774,529.87
Reserve for Taxes		410,000.00
Reserve for Dividends		300,000.00
Reserve for Other Liabilities		344,572.70
Reserve for Contingencies	$ 300,000.00	
Guaranty Fund	500,000.00	
Surplus	4,446,800.85	
Surplus to Policyholders		5,246,800.85
Total Liabilities and Surplus		$18,169,054.06

Assets Increased, 1949	$2,464,591.67
Surplus Increased, 1949	$ 852,844.61
Savings Returned to Policyholders, 1949	$2,216,785.25

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be laid out for new power developments in the Saguenay district.

Alcan is planning to build the "greatest aluminum plant in the world" in BC. But it's not the only company with this plan for the west coast. The Aluminum Co. of America has a similar idea. It has acquired territory in the narrow Skagway district of Alaska for a prospective plant. The plant will be powered by BC water, probably from Lake Bennett.

It seems unlikely that the demand for aluminum—large as it may be—could take up the output from two "greatest plants in the world" in the same area. So one of the two companies will probably give up the idea.

—Alcan

CANADIAN ALUMINUM: *In Que., more production; in BC, a new plant.*

According to BC Lands Minister E. T. Kenney, the Government is "solidly behind" the Canadian company in its Tweedsmuir Park project. The reduction plant will be at Kitimat, BC. The British Columbia Government is apparently not too enthusiastic about exporting water for a reduction plant in American territory.

But even with only one plant in BC, it looks as if Canada would be turning out a lot of aluminum. Alcan anticipates 300,000 tons of the light metal ingots yearly from the BC plant.

Fisheries:

U.S. MARKET

CANADIAN fish exporters are causing furrowed brows in New England. Imports of Canadian fish have cut sharply into sales, especially in the mid-west. In 1931 imports accounted for only 4 per cent of United States fresh and frozen fish consumption; by 1948 they had zoomed to 23 per cent.

Faced with this competition and with rising costs, the New England fishermen are beginning to look to their interests. Tariffs are out. Washington has repeatedly denied pleas for additional tariff barriers on fish. The Federal Reserve Bank suggests market development and the lowering of production costs.

According to Boston bankers, the big factor in high production costs is the increasing scarcity of key species in North Atlantic waters. As to market development, there was cheerful news for both American and Canadian fishermen. There is already an upward trend in demand for fresh and frozen fillets. In addition, U.S. fishery authorities estimate that, on the east coast alone, there is an undeveloped market of more than 30 million persons with relatively high buying power.

Insurance:

SHIP FIRES IN PORT

NOT ONLY shipping companies and underwriters but the public as well have reason to be interested in the recent report of the Working Party set up by the British Ministry of Transport. The Working Party was "to consider and make recommendations . . . on the fire prevention and firefighting arrangements to be observed in connection with ships in dock and harbor areas and in shipbuilding and repair yards."

Up until the time of the *Noronic* disaster in Toronto harbor, it was the popular belief that there was little danger of fire on board ship getting out of hand while the vessel was tied up at the dock; especially in a port where a well-equipped local fire brigade was available to help the ship's firefighting personnel.

But this report states that the risk of fire is one which is constantly present with ships in port. It cites several cases of ship fires which have occurred since the war, in which the fire got out of control. "It is a fact of bitter experience," says the report, "that the great majority of fires on board ships are due to the neglect of obvious precautions." Of course there is no single preventive of fires, and so it is only by the most stringent observance of ordinary precautions that disasters can be avoided.

In minor fires, the cause in most cases has been established. In major fires involving extensive destruction, the cause has rarely been ascertained. The main *supposed* causes of fires on ships in port in the United Kingdom in 1946, 1947 and 1948 appears to be from burning and welding. This caused 130 fires in 1948, compared with 104 in 1946; smoking and matches caused 32 fires in 1948, compared with 24 in 1946; stoves and flues caused 16 fires in 1948 and 36 in 1946; electric wire and cable caused 22 fires in 1948 and 16 in 1946; while all other causes accounted for 102 fires in 1948, compared with 68 in 1946.—*George Gilbert*

NEW FILM

INSURANCE rates for motion picture film on nitrate base, and on places where it is stored, are due for a drop. A new film, with an acetate base, has been introduced by Eastman Kodak. It's much less of a hazard than the nitrate base film, and the added safety factor is expected to be reflected in insurance premium amounts.

By May 1, Canadian Eastman Kodak will be delivering all film on safety stock; about eight weeks later labs will be printing all pictures on it.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters judges the film to have the same combustibility as newsprint. It can be stored with company books and records.

Can Uranium Replace Coal?

"Yes", Says U.K. Scientist. And It Can Be Done In 10 or 15 Years.

by **John L. Marston**

London.

THE security blackout on developments in atomic energy does not, fortunately, prevent scientists from speculating on possible developments in the future. The scientists themselves are by no means agreed on the possibilities. Some doubt that any serious progress in industrial use of atomic energy will be made in a generation; others believe that if America and Russia can agree on a plan to limit the military use of atomic power, the release of scientific and industrial resources for peaceful use can yield important results within a few years.

The difficulties and potentialities were squarely faced by a leading British authority, Professor M. L. Oliphant, of Birmingham University, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, London, in March this year. The Professor may be classed among the optimists in this matter of atomic energy, but he is also strictly a realist.

First of all, we should rid ourselves of the idea that our whole way of life would be immediately changed by applying atomic power to industry. Knowing the vast destructive power of the atom bomb, the ordinary citizen may be forgiven if he believes it can be. But Professor Oliphant points out the ordinary user of atomic power would notice no difference whatever. Energy has to be converted into a usable form, no matter what its origin; and electricity is still electricity, whether it derives from water power, coal, or uranium.

The problem, for practical purposes in most countries, is the substitution of uranium for coal. There is no question that uranium, in a breeder reactor, could produce abundant energy. But there is a question of simple economics whether energy can be produced more cheaply from uranium than from coal.

If 1 lb. of uranium were completely utilized in a breeder reactor it would yield energy equivalent to that of 1,500 tons of coal, burned. Taking the cost of uranium as roughly 1,000 times that of coal, there is some margin to cover the cost of a nuclear reactor (a much more elaborate proposition than a coal furnace) and the cost of preparing the uranium for use in a reactor (for it cannot be shovelled into a furnace "raw", like coal.)

On this question of relative cost the theorists and technicians are not agreed. What is agreed is that to make an economic proposition of atomic energy, big advances are necessary in the development of appropriate equipment.

If technical resources can be devoted to such development, rather than to the destructive uses of nuclear fission, there is no evident reason—at least in Professor Oliphant's view—why atomic energy should not ultimately be much cheaper than energy from other sources. Those with faith in the new power mode talk in terms of 10 to 15 years.

Quite recently there were doubts whether atomic power could ever be supplied on a mass scale on the basis of uranium, not one of the most plentiful of minerals. But it has been proved that there is much more uranium in the world than had been imagined. The problem really is to utilize low-grade ores — a question, again, of technique.

—U.K.I.O.

U.K. COAL: *Simple economics?*

That the world's attention has now moved beyond the uranium atom to the energy potential of hydrogen is a sad commentary on the world's political condition. So far, every comment on the hydrogen bomb has been to the effect that it can contribute nothing creative to humanity. There is no intimation of any technique that can utilize for other than destructive purposes the condensation of hydrogen atoms into a smaller number of helium atoms.

"H" For Horror

Professor Oliphant, however, has noted the basic facts about hydrogen with the evident idea that some day, in some way, something creative may be made of them. And the facts, as he gives them, must inspire some feeling other than the horror with which the hydrogen bomb is regarded.

If all the hydrogen in the sea were converted into helium it would raise the earth's temperature to at least 1 million degrees Centigrade — more than a hundred times the surface temperature of the sun. There is nothing consoling in this abstract thought, unless one assumes that a tiny fraction of the world's hydrogen could be converted into usable energy.

If for every human being there should be available 1 kilowatt of power continuously, and if the long-term population of the world can be

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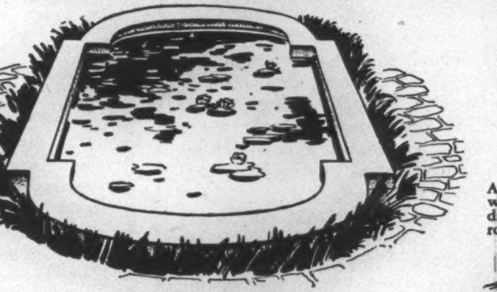

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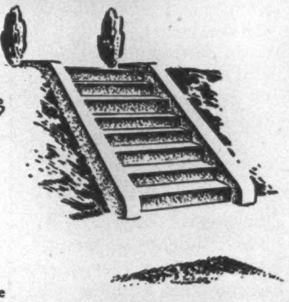

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BLDG., PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL
SALES OFFICES QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

assessed at 3,000 million people, the sea's hydrogen, converted into usable energy, could supply all the world's power for 1,000 million million years.

—U.K.I.O.

U.K. *experts A. E. Kempton (left) and Sir John Cockcroft discuss the atom.*

Mankind could ignore every other source of power for as long as the solar system itself was likely to exist.

U.K. BUSINESS

Trade:

SMALLER DEFICIT

EUROPEANS have been patting themselves on the back for their progress in reducing the dollar deficit. The record is impressive; in 1947 the annual deficit was about $8 billion, it's now about half of that. Optimists in Britain say that, at this rate, it will be possible to cut the deficit to $2½ billion by 1952. This is the objective set by Marshall planners.

But the gloom group has something to say too. Only a small part of the improvement is due to an increase in dollar earnings; most of it is due to cuts in dollar expenditures. The $4 billion improvement since 1947 is the result of a $1 billion increase in U.S. imports from Europe and a $3 billion decrease in Europe's imports from the U.S. The balancing of global dollar accounts is being achieved mainly by reducing the level of trade between America and the rest of the world.

But it is unlikely that a balance can be actually achieved in this way. American purchasing power is still the most important determinant of Europe's sales in the U.S. Marshall aid is an important prop under U.S. business, and, what is important to European sellers, under U.S. purchasing power.

When Marshall aid stops, European buying has to replace it or American business will slow down; when that happens, American imports will drop too. If Europe is trying to balance her account by cutting her imports, she will have to reduce them further. At this point international trade starts acting like the well-known bird that flew in ever-diminishing circles.

So the gloom group offers a word of caution. Balanced accounts, in themselves, are not necessarily cause for back-patting. It's how they are balanced that matters. There is more encouragement from America's all-out drive to increase her imports, than there is from a closer balance achieved by reduced European imports.

U.S. BUSINESS

Investment:

INSURANCE MONEY

WALL Street brokers rubbed their eyes in astonishment. Then they re-read the broad ticker tape. Equitable Life Assurance Co. had purchased 1,300 freight cars from Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Co. and plans to buy 1,500 box cars at an over-all cost of $15,000,000.

That does not mean that the big insurance concern is going into the railroad business; the newly ordered equipment will be leased to Atlantic Coast Line and New York Central railways. Equitable, along with other insurance companies has been hard pressed to find suitable employment for its surplus funds. The securities it is permitted to buy yield a very low rate of interest.

Although this is a new development for insurance companies, actually it dovetails with their recent activities in other fields of investment. It has become common practice for insurance firms to construct buildings exclusively for the use of large merchants who rent them on a long-term basis.

Existing buildings also are often sold to insurance companies who rent them back to the former owner for a period of years. The merchants are able to make larger tax reductions, and the insurance concerns are able to get a larger return on their money.

Indicators:

CONSUMER SPENDING

CONSUMERS plan to continue their heavy postwar spending throughout 1950, according to a poll conducted by the Federal Reserve Board which showed that 1,000,000 new homes would be purchased this year along with twice as many television sets as the public planned buying early last year.

The Board noted that consumers now are more uncertain about business conditions than at the start of 1949. Yet their plans for buying homes, automobiles and other durable goods have not weakened.

The report will buttress the optimistic appraisals of the business outlook made recently by spokesmen of the Truman administration.

Policy:

TARIFF CUTS

ON THE question of lower tariffs, the U. S. Government apparently means business; the next few weeks will show whether U.S. business generally is going along with the Washington policy.

When the U.S. Government plans tariff reductions, it is required by law to tell business beforehand what items are going to have less protection. On April 13, the list was published. It covers 78 pages, and if no protests are lodged, Canada stands to make some substantial gains.

DAVIS LEATHER
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable June 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable June 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newmarket, Ontario.
April 4, 1950.

PROVINCE OF
NEW BRUNSWICK

3½% Non-Callable Sinking Fund Debentures

To mature April 1, 1967

Proceeds of this new issue will be used to refund an amount of $5,000,000 5½% and $2,500,000 2% Debentures presently outstanding, and due to mature this year.

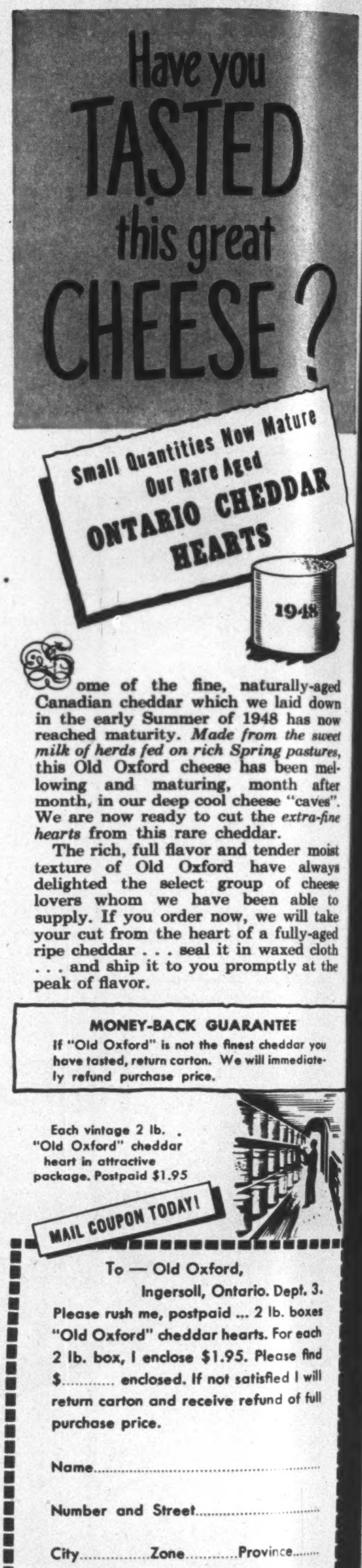
We, as principals, offer these Debentures:

Price: 99.50 and accrued interest to yield 3.54%.

Descriptive circular furnished upon request.

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
38 King Street, W., Toronto

491A



Have you
TASTED
this great
CHEESE?

Small Quantities Now Mature
Our Rare Aged
ONTARIO CHEDDAR
HEARTS

Some of the fine, naturally-aged Canadian cheddar which we laid down in the early Summer of 1948 has now reached maturity. *Made from the sweet milk of herds fed on rich Spring pastures,* this Old Oxford cheese has been mellowing and maturing, month after month, in our deep cool cheese "caves". We are now ready to cut the *extra-fine hearts* from this rare cheddar.

The rich, full flavor and tender moist texture of Old Oxford have always delighted the select group of cheese lovers whom we have been able to supply. If you order now, we will take your cut from the heart of a fully-aged ripe cheddar . . . seal it in waxed cloth . . . and ship it to you promptly at the peak of flavor.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
If "Old Oxford" is not the finest cheddar you have tasted, return carton. We will immediately refund purchase price.

Each vintage 2 lb. "Old Oxford" cheddar heart in attractive package. Postpaid $1.95

MAIL COUPON TODAY!

To — Old Oxford,
Ingersoll, Ontario. Dept. 3.

Please rush me, postpaid ... 2 lb. boxes "Old Oxford" cheddar hearts. For each 2 lb. box, I enclose $1.95. Please find $........... enclosed. If not satisfied I will return carton and receive refund of full purchase price.

Name...

Number and Street..................................

City...............Zone...........Province.......

AMERICAN RESERVE
INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

HAVING SPENT a record $26 million on new construction in 1949, **Shawinigan Water and Power Co.** will spend about the same amount this year and another $12 million in 1951, to complete a six-year program totalling $96 million. The largest undertaking still under construction is the Trenche power station, on the St. Maurice River 130 miles above Trois Rivières; by next year it will be producing 325,000 horsepower, many months in advance of schedule.

The company's sales of electricity totalled a record $25,880,000 in 1949, reflecting an increase in the diversification of industry in Shawinigan territory over the past 10 years.

Domestic consumption also increased. Average annual consumption of residential customers is 70 per cent greater than in 1939.

W. H. A. Short, has been elected President of Kenwood Mills, Ltd. Mr. Short, a native of Ottawa, joined the company in 1931 as Secretary-Treasurer; became Manager in 1942; Managing Director in 1944; and Vice-President and Managing Director in 1946.

Arthur H. Martin has been appointed Executive Vice President of Dominion Tar and Chemical Co., Ltd. He will also continue as President of Standard Chemical Co., Ltd.

A $254,510,789 increase in business in force during 1949 is reported by **Occidental Life Insurance Co.** of California (Canadian Head Office, London, Ont.). Business in force now totals $2,167,713,395. Benefit payments, at $26,591,326 were about 27 per cent higher.

Ambassadors

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

titled "General Advice" would read somewhat as follows:

"Remember, you carry your country along with you wherever you go. It will be praised or blamed, treated with hostility or with favor according to your own behavior. Very often your homeland will be judged by the impression you create on your hosts. If you wish this impression to be good, be sure to observe in foreign countries the same proprieties you would like to see foreigners observe in your own country.

"Wherever you may be, keep your good humor and your good manners. Your smile will smooth the way for you, whereas bad temper would only make them worse. Laugh at what might confuse, displease or disappoint you. Reply graciously to the incongruous questions you will be asked about yourself and your people. Be modest.

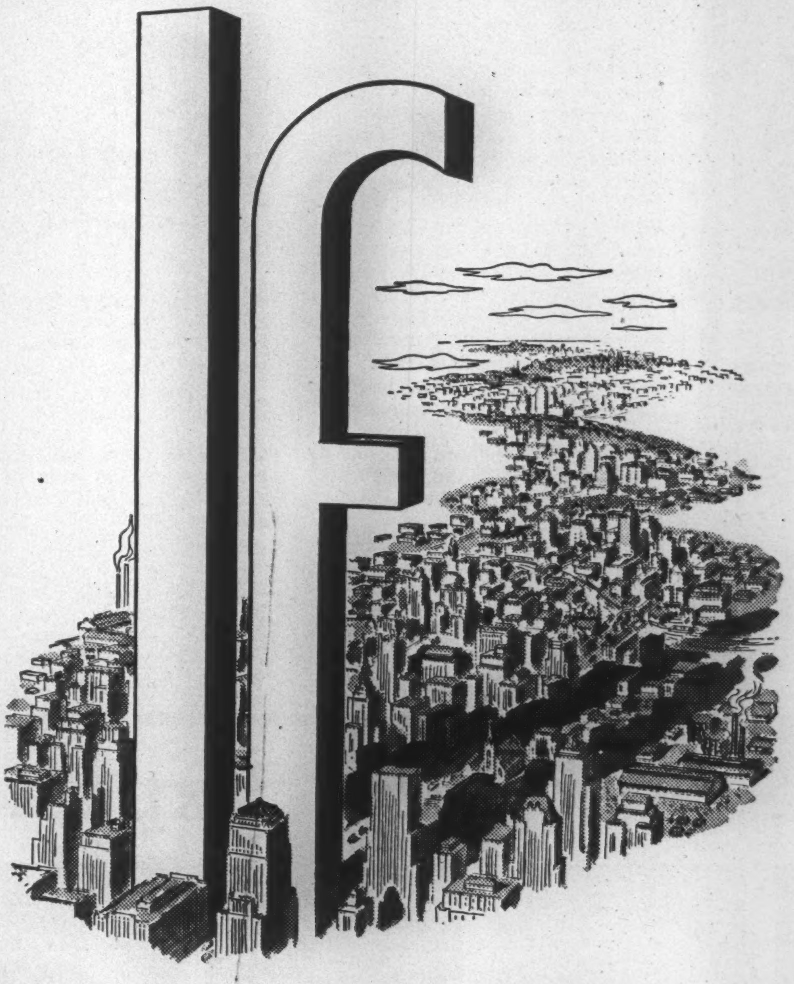
"You speak for all of us, as our missionary and messenger. Do not jibe at your listeners' ignorance. Make yourself and your fellow-countrymen known to them and show them that you are not indifferent to their problems. Your sympathy will be appreciated, whereas blame and rash statements would only create bitterness. A chance meeting on a train, on a plane, in a hotel or even on the street may be an occasion for sowing fast-growing seeds of friendship.

"Give people to understand that your object in travelling is to gain new experience, and that you are not forever hankering after the things you have left at home. Reserve your opinion. Make an effort to adapt yourself to the unfamiliar. Leave no stone unturned to awake sympathy from which you will benefit after having won it for your country."

I come to the fourth and last question: why is it desirable for us to be better known abroad?

It is because we need friends and customers. It is not enough to say: foreigners like us; they will come to us uninvited and buy our goods. This feeling must be kept alive. Without the tie of sympathy, we would lose the advantage we now enjoy.

There are certain civilized markets where one must not be in a hurry to do business, but where tact and good manners are essential to establish confidence. One must give in order to receive.



● ● ● *If all the people who work for the telephone company,*

And all the people who earn a living by making the things the telephone company needs,

And all the people who have their savings invested in the telephone company,

And all the people who depend on good telephone service to run their businesses and manage their homes;

If all these people, with their families, lived in one city,

This City-With-No-Name would be by far the largest in Canada, and one of the largest in the world.

Keeping pace with the growing needs of communities everywhere for more and better telephone service has taken lots of work and lots of money.

Only a financially healthy telephone company can carry on this big job.

Telephone users, employees, shareholders — everyone has a vital interest in a service that means so much to the welfare of so many people.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Owned and operated by Canadians for Canadians

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 47

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at close of business, April 28, 1950.

By order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
March 29, 1950.

Windsor: Border Not Barrier

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

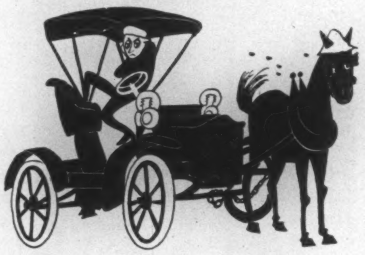
major portion of Windsor's population. Nevertheless, the majority are of Anglo-Saxon parentage.

Another misconception is that Windsor is predominantly of French origin. That isn't so either. Possibly not more than 15 per cent are of pure French descent, though, because of intermarriage, a higher percentage have French blood.

Probably these erroneous impressions arise out of Windsor's typically tolerant "border spirit." Though 52 per cent of the people are Protestant, Mayor Arthur J. Reaume has been mayor for eight years. A staunch Roman Catholic, he is French on his father's side. His mother was an English-speaking Protestant. The debonair Mayor, however, can't speak French (which is true of many of those of French origin).

Many of Windsor's most distinguished citizens are of French origin. Outstanding among these is Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Langlois, D.P., Dean of Essex. This rotund, jovial and devout priest is typical of the friendly "border spirit." Born in downtown Windsor, he was 12 before he could speak French. He is just as popular among Anglo-Saxons as among French, among Protestants as Roman Catholics. One lifelong Protestant citizen often went to his masses, out of personal admiration. No one in Windsor is better liked and more respected. "It's a pleasure to watch the Dean make his way down the street," observes an admirer. "He's stopped every few steps by those who want a few words with him."

Back in the 1930's Windsor was the first large city to elect a Jewish mayor, David A. Croll, later sent to the Legislature where he became Minister of Public Welfare. Though there are relatively few colored citizens, Windsor has a negro alderman, Dr. Roy Perry; a negro member of the Board of Education, Dr. H. D. Taylor, who has been its chairman twice. Just recently, Windsor named another colored man, James E. Watson, as city solicitor (SN March 21).



WINDSOR boasts little achievement, from the cultural point of view. It has an orchestra that gives intermittent concerts but it seldom has musical guest stars: the proximity of Detroit precludes the city as a stopping place for road shows or virtuosos. However, its little theatre, the Windsor Theatre Guild, is a vigorous group which captured an award in the Western Ontario Regional festival (See *Theatre* in this issue). It has a flourishing art gallery under the aegis of a 27-year-old painter, Kenneth Saltmarche, himself a painter who understands painters' problems. But Detroit feeds the appetites of the culture-minded and so makes another bond between the two cities.

The city's flourishing newspaper is *The Windsor Daily Star,* proved by press clips to be Canada's most quoted newspaper. Among newsmen it is regarded as being typographically one of Canada's leaders. Its make-up is often considered flashy but proud Windsorites say the criticism only reflects the dull conservatism of most Canadian dailies. The paper has four staff columnists. W. L. Clark, Editor-in-Chief, conducts the "As We See It" column. Well-informed, he discusses everything from international affairs to parking problems.

WINDSOR has some influence on the U.S., too. Assumption College, affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, has a large percentage of students from many parts of the U.S. Operated by the Basilian Fathers, it is not restricted to Roman Catholics and many of its students are Protestants.

Down through the years Windsor has provided many outstanding men to the public life of Canada. Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, is a Windsorite.

Hon. William Griesinger, Ontario's Minister of Planning and Development, is from Windsor. So is the Speaker, Rev. M. C. Davies. And in the Hepburn Government days, David A. Croll was Minister of Public Welfare, and Major J. H. Clark was Speaker.

Windsor is important to Ontario, and all Canada, apart from its industries. It is the chief port of entry for tourists. In 1949, 5,523,425 persons entered here, by the bridge and tunnel with 1,553,930 automobiles. In this respect Windsor feels badly cheated. "Niagara, Hamilton and Toronto have super-highways," complains a booster. "Roads leading out of Windsor, carrying many more tourists than the Niagara - Hamilton highway, are obsolete." But a new one has been promised.

If plans proceed, Windsor will be one of the aeronautical centres of the continent. Blue-prints already are drafted for a $14 million international airport, situated on the city's outskirts. Primarily to serve Detroit, it will boost Windsor on the maps of the world. Its sponsors hope to get underway by 1952 at the latest.

Windsor is confident of its own future. Its geographical situation is ideal for expansion: on the continent's busiest waterway, served by Canada's two major railways, by the New York Central, the Wabash and the Essex Terminal.

And there is an added inducement, the climate. On the same latitude as Northern California, and south of much of the United States, it is in the "banana belt" of Canada. "It's a rare winter that makes the thermometer touch zero," says a sportsman. "It's often possible to play golf in January."

As to the summers, Windsorites don't talk about *them.* It is hot down south in Windsor.

"Office Specialty" Expands

M. B. SELDON,
General Sales Manager.

W. S. JANES,
Sales Manager, Steel Division.

J. D. MALCOLM,
Sales Manager, Systems Division.

T. B. SCOTT,
Sales Engineer.

With the increasing demand for the products of The Office Specialty Mfg. Company Limited, Newmarket, Ontario, makers for over sixty years of fine Office Equipment and Filing Systems, a continued program of expansion is under way.

In addition to the extra manufacturing space in the Newmarket plant, made possible by the erection of the three storey office building completed last year, the Company now proudly announce the completion of a new large modern Factory at Holland Landing, on Yonge Street, providing thousands of extra square feet of manufacturing space for the production of Steel Lockers, Shelving, Partitions, and kindred lines.

In consequence of the duties of the sales department which have developed, Mr. G. L. Manning, Vice-President and Managing Director, has announced the following new appointments and promotions: Mr. M. B. Seldon, General Sales Manager, Mr. W. S. Janes, Sales Manager, of the Steel Division; Mr. J. D. Malcolm, Sales Manager, Systems Division, and Mr. T. B. Scott, Sales Engineer.

With these enlargements in facilities and organization "OFFICE SPECIALTY" is more than ever equipped to fulfil its long-standing role as leaders in the office equipment field in Canada.

Now you have a *Colour Choice* in your New Bathroom Fixtures

Sparkling, eye-pleasing colours are now available to transform your bathroom into a gleaming show-place. Corallin—Ming Green—Clair de Lune Blue—each a symphony in ceramic colour; each available in our three standard fixtures.

MASTER PEMBROKE BATH

Available in either white or one of our new colours. Smart, modern, distinctive styling (including convenient rim seat) in either 5′ or 5½′ length.

COMPACT CLOSET

Non-absorbent, easy - to - clean vitreous china in matching colours. Quiet, thorough syphon-vortex flushing action. Free standing—can be installed free from the wall.

CHESTERTON LAVATORY

Luxurious vitreous china with wide, graceful rims supported on chromard metal legs and wall brackets. Sizes 22 x 19″ and 24 x 20″ in matching colours. (Towel bars optional.)

For Modernization Work Now — Time Payments may be arranged through your Plumbing and Heating Contractor.

Made in Canada for Canadians By

Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator
TORONTO, ONTARIO
LIMITED

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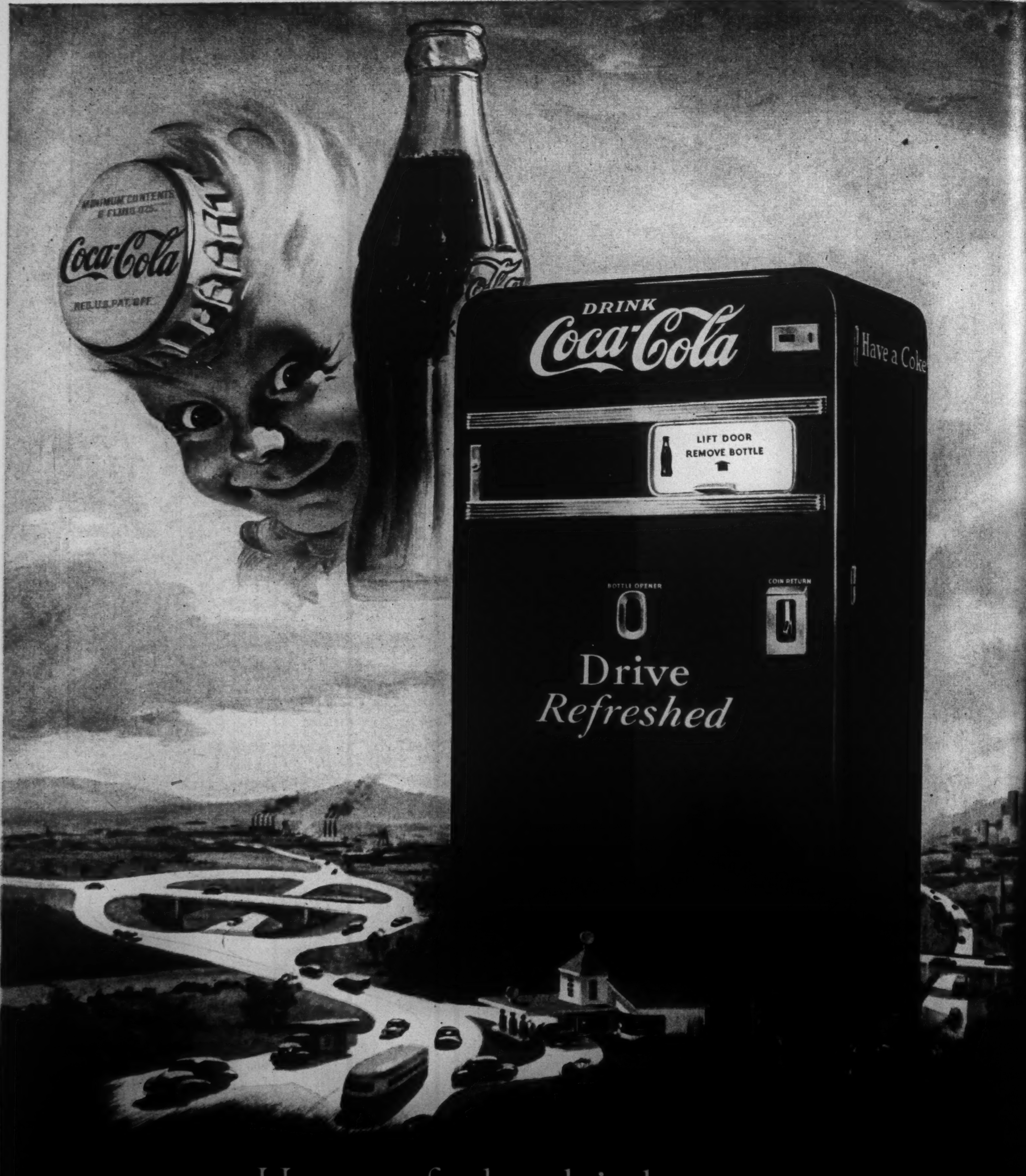
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DRINK
Coca-Cola
Have a Coke
LIFT DOOR
REMOVE BOTTLE
BOTTLE OPENER
COIN RETURN
Drive
Refreshed

Host of the highways

Refresh at the familiar red cooler on the road to anywhere

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